THE RUTHERFORD STAR.

BE SURE YOU ARE RIGHT AND THEN GO AHEAD.—DAVY CROCKET.

Vol. II. Rutherfordton, N. C., Tuesday, July 21, 1868. No. 25.

THE

Rutherford Star.

Published every Tuesday by

J. B. CARPENTER & CO.

(Main Street,)

RUTHERFORDTON, N. C.

Rates of Subscription,

One Copy, 1 year.....$2 00
" " 6 months..... 1 00
" " 3 " 75

To those who get up clubs of five or more subscribers, one copy, gratis will be furnished.

Rates of Advertising.

Twelve lines to constitute a square.
One square, one insertion.....$1 00
Each subsequent insertion..... 50
For announcing a candida e.....$3 00
Liberal deduction made, by special contract, to large advertisers.

SPECIAL NOTICES charged 25 per cent. higher than ordinary advertisements.

☞ All persons ordering advertisements are held responsible for the same.

Job work done with neatness and dispatch at prices corresponding with the times.

Letters must be addressed to
J. B. CARPENTER & CO.
Rutherfordton, N. C.

INAUGURAL ADDRESS OF GOV. W. W. HOLDEN.

Delivered in Capitol Square, Raleigh July, 4, 1868.

FELLOW CITIZENS:—The unity of government which constitutes us one people, has been restored. The Great Rebellion is suppressed. The will of the majority from which there can be no further appeal, has been pronounced. Although the passions which the rebellion engendered and evoked may disturb us for a season, they can neither afflict us hereafter nor retard the progress of free principles on this continent. The Union has been preserved. It has been preserved not only on its former basis of liberty for one race, but its foundations are now broad enough for the whole people, of whatsoever origin, color or former condition.

We have assembled to-day to begin anew the work of self-government. The Congress of the United States, properly charged with the reconstruction of the lately insurgent States and their restoration to their constitutional relations to the general government, has proceeded upon principles which have their basis in the rights of man; and it has so guarded those principles by enactments, and by amendments to the Constitution, as to render them safe for the future in the hands of the people of the respective States. We believe that the work thus begun for the whole people, by the whole people of the State, will be prosecuted to fortunate results. We trust that the foundations which have been laid, and which we this day dedicate to Liberty and Union in North Carolina, will remain solid and firm for all time to come beneath the edifice of general prosperity and happiness to be erected thereon. We feel sure that a government "of the people, by the people, and for the people," will outlast any other form, and will confer greater benefits than any other on those who are destined to live under it; and we are, therefore, confident that all that is valuable and perfect in whatsoever is merely human in its character, must flow from the form we have adopted.

The people of this State have formed and ratified a Constitution of Government which contains all the great principles of liberty contended for in past ages by the wise and good of England and America. This Constitution has been considered and approved by the Congress of the United States as "republican form," and with this approval North Carolina has been restored to her former position and privileges in the Union.

This Constitution holds, fellow-citizens, as a self evident fact, that all men are equal in their political and civil rights.

It declares that "all governments originates from the people, is founded upon their will only, and is instituted solely for the good of the whole."

It declares "that the State shall ever remain a member of the American Union" that there is no such right as that of secession, and that any attempt at secession "ought to be resisted by the whole power of the State."

It provides for the freedom of the press, for freedom of speech, and declares that "the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* shall *not* be suspended."

It guards every citizen's house as his castle, against general warrants not supported by proper evidence; and it guards personal liberty as of chief value to the citizen.

It declares that, "as political rights and privileges are not dependent upon, or modified by property, therefore no property qualifications ought to effect the right to vote or hold office."

It secures religious freedom.

It provides for education as "a *right*," which it is "the *duty* of the State to guard and maintain."

It declares the perpetuities and monopolies, hereditary emoluments and privileges, and *ex post facto* laws are contrary to the genius of a free State, and ought not to be allowed.

It declares that human slavery is "forever prohibited within this State."

It provides that all property shall be taxed "according to its true value in money," thus establishing the only just system of taxation; and for the protection of both the poll and the lands, it provides that for State and County purposes the poll tax shall never exceed two dollars, and that this tax shall be "equal to the tax on property valued at three hundred dollars in cash,"—thus ballancing the land against the poll tax, and preventing injustice or oppression to either,

It makes the most stringent provisions for maintaining the State credit.

It provides for a homestead for every head of a family, and, as far as it was possible to do so, secures such homestead against all debts or obligations.

It very tenderly provides for the rights of married women, by exempting all the property from the debts of their husbands and giving them power, with the assent of the husband, to convey such property as they may choose.

It provides for the poor, for the orphan, for the deaf and dumb and blind, for the insane, for idiots and inebriates, and, in fine, for all who are benighted, wretched and forlorn.

It separates from each other the three great departments of the Government, legislative, executive and judicial; and it makes them all dependent on the people as the only rightful source of power.

It provides that every male citizen shall be a voter; and every voter, with few exceptions, shall be eligible to office.—Suffrage has thus been bestowed upon all. The colored man has the same right with the white man to vote and hold office. I do not inquire whether it was necessary to do this to accomplish reconstruction. It is sufficient that justice is always a necessity in founding governments that are to operate upon all, and that without it no government can be expected to endure. The ballot thus bestowed upon our recently enfranchised people, will remain with them. There is no power that can deprive them of it, without plunging us into a protracted and terrible war. Four millions of human beings who have once tasted the blessings of freedom, would not surrender these blessings with a struggle. They would find powerful friends here and elsewhere in the country. Greater calamities and sufferings than those endured by our people in the late rebellion would come upon us with such a struggle, but the result, though long delayed, would not be doubtful. Liberty for all would again triumph. Those, who had provoked a "war of races" would disappear from the earth, and their possessions would pass from their children to the conquerors. There can be no danger of such a conflict if every one will faithfully submit to the Constitution and laws, and follow the things that make for peace and good will among the people. The friends of reconstruction will prevail hereafter, as heretofore, not only in the State but in the nation, and, the colored people will, therefore, retain the right of suffrage, and exercise it as it is, in common with the white race, with no qualifications save that of manhood. There is no reasonable grounds to fear that it will not operate beneficially for all. The repugnance to it, which exists among many of our people, will gradually subside, when they shall be convinced by actual experience that none of the evils they anticipate have resulted from it.

This Constitution, fellow citizens, must be administered by its friends and supporters. The people have so decided,—The interests it guards are too precious to be committed to any extent to unfriendly hands. Every office and every employment under the State, from the most inferior to the most exalted, must be filled by the friends of reconstruction and of the new State Constitution. So far as the Executive is concerned this purpose will be inflexibly maintained, not only from a sense of propriety and justice, but as indispensable to a full and fair trial of the principles contained in the new Constitution. These principles are dear to the friends of liberty and of the government of the United States; and no opportunity should be afforded to those who are opposed to them to occupy official positions or to have employments, in which they would be tempted, as they certainly are disposed, to pervert, distort or misapply them. The friends of the government must conduct the government in all its departments. Yet it does not follow that others will be singled out to be wronged or oppressed. The people do not oppress or wrong any one when they say that certain persons shall not have office, on account of their political opinions. Office is a privilege, which may be bestowed or withheld without infringing any right. Every citizen of the State will be free. The laws will be made for all, and will operate equally upon all. Every citizen will enjoy in equal measure the protection of the Courts. There will be no social proscription. No effort will be made to blacken the names of even unrepentant rebels, as was the case with the tories of the revolution; but it will be left to history to assign to their appropriate places all the actors in the late tragedy of rebellion. In fine, those who will conduct the government are not the enemies of any portion or the people of the State. They desire to do justice to all, and, as far as may be, to be the friends of all.—If the administration of public affairs shall bring peace, prosperity and happiness, all will share in the blessings; if, on the contrary, it shall produce disorder, and further suffering and misery, none will be exempt from these calamities.

The injunction of the Constitution regarding education should be faithfully observed. Colleges, high schools, Normal schools for the education of teachers, and public schools for all, should be established at the earliest practicable period, and liberally sustained from the public treasury. We should so conduct our public schools as to render them superior to all others of a similar kind in the State, and thus make it the interest, as well as the duty of parents to regard them as common to all, the rich and the middle classes as well as the poor. The first duty of a free State is to educate its children. It cannot be too often repeated that the structure and perpetuity of free institutions depend upon the intelligence and virtue of the people. We must either prepare to educate thoroughly the rising generation of both races, or abandon the hope that we shall continue a free self-governing State. It does not follow, nor does the Constitution require, that the white and colored races shall be educated together in the same schools. It is believed to be better for both, and more satisfactory to both, that the schools should be distinct and separate. But they should be equally calculated to impart instruction, and the schools for the two, thus separate and apart, should enjoy equally the fostering care of the State.

The Constitution provides for organizing and arming the militia to "execute the law, suppress riots or insurrections and to repel invasion." The opinon of WASHINGTON, uttered in 1790, that a "free people ought not only to be armed, but disciplined," and that a well organized militia "is certainly an object of primary importance, whether viewed in reference to the national security, to the satisfaction of the community, or to the preservation of order," is not less weighty or important now than it was then. The milit a should be organized at once. It is the duty of the Executive to see that the laws are faithfully executed and to preserve peace among the people. This duty will be performed promptly, fearlessly and firmly. Every citizen must submit to lawful authority, or refusing to do so, must expect the penalties of the violated law. In the language of our great General, second only to him who was "first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen,"—"LET US HAVE PEACE!" The sword, which would not have been drawn but for the criminal folly of the recently insurgent States, should never again be wielded by Americans against Americans. Every interest that is dear to us, and every hope that we may indulge for the future, is indissolubly bound up with peace and tranquility among ourselves. But there can be no peace without law, and there can be no efficacy in law without obedience. The law is over all. The poor and the humble should be protected to as full an extent as others. They need more than others this protection. Every one must be free to use what is his own, not tresspassing on the rights of others; to follow his particular calling or employment; to labor, and to enjoy the fruits of his labor; to speak freely his sentiments and to vote as he pleases, and not to be injured or questioned by any for doing any of these things. The people of North Carolina are proverbial for their law abiding disposition. It is not apprehended that disturbances will arise, or that combinations will be formed to resist the laws; yet it is known that many hold the opinion that the reconstruction laws of the United States are unconstitutional, and therefore null and void; and it may be that this may lead, if not to open resistance, to a forcible denial in some localities of the rights guaranteed by the Constitution of the State, formed and adopted in pursuance of said laws.—It is known that a disposition exists, among no inconsiderable portion of our population, to oppress the poor whites and the colored race, on account of their political opinions. The magistrates and Courts will be sustained by the whole power of the State, in such action as may be deemed necessary to protect those who may be thus wronged or oppressed; and the magistrates and the Courts will be sustained by the whole power of the State in giving effect to the Constitution itself, as having been fairly, justly and properly adopted, and as binding in all respects on every citizen until changed or modified in the mode prescribed in the instrument itself. Differences in political sentiment are to be expected, and are not calculated in themselves to endanger the State; but a purpose to subvert the government, on the assumption that it is not properly derived, has not been constitutionally adopted, and is illegitimate and not binding, should be narrowly watched and promptly checked, on the first manifestation of any overt act on the part of those cherishing such purpose.—The Constitution of this State is, under the Constitution of the United States, the supreme organic law. The government which it establishes, and the laws passed in pursuance of it, will be maintained and enforced. To render resistance, therefore, impracticable, if not impossible, and to maintain the peace by executing the laws in a spirit of justice to all, it is deemed essential that a portion of the militia should be well disciplined and armed, and should be thus ready at any moment, under the orders of the commander in-chief, for active duty.

It is not proposed, nor is it requested by the Constitution, that the two races should be mustered and drilled in the same companies and regiments. Following the example of the government of the United States, they may be divided into seperate companies and regiments; but it is due to the colored race that they should have, whenever they desire it, officers of their own color for their own companies and regiments. In this, as in all other things concerning our white and colored fellow citizens, absolute civil and political equality should be maintained. The public burdens should fall equally on both, and there should be no distinction between them in their political and civil rights.

The Constitution provides that "to maintain the honor and good faith of the State untarnished, the public debt, regularly contracted before and since the rebellion, shall be regarded as inviolable, and never be questioned." It would be difficult to overstate the value of character to individuals or to States. A State which deliberately says, "this is my seal the debts is just, but I will not pay it," proclaims that there is no virtue in moral obligation, and sinks at once to the level of savage races whom no treaty or obligation can bind. States flourish and prosper, and are respected, in proportion as they adhere to the eternal principles of justice. North Carolina, when fully herself, uninfluenced by the passions of the rebellion, would have felt any stain upon her credit as a wound, and would have submitted to any sacrifice to avert even the suspicion that her honor could be sullied by any act of her own. North Carolina is again a State, in the full sense in which she was before she rebelled, and her obligations and duties are as binding as they forme ly were. These obligations and duties cannot be evaded or avoided. The payment of the interest on her debt, as provided for in the Constitution, would at once place her credit on a secure footing. A debt ceases to affect credit injuriously when the interest is promptly paid, and when it is seen that an accumulation of valuable property and general prosperity is the result of the indebtedness. The credit of England is equal to that of any country, yet the English debt is the result of the accumulations of ages, and is of enormous magnitude. The secret of the credit of England is the unvarying punctuality with which her interest is paid, and the fact that she is constantly adding to her wealth and power by the use of what she has borrowed.

I do not doubt that the General Assembly, responding to the general wish of our people, will make prompt and ample provisions for meeting the interest on the State debt.

By meeting promptly the interest on her debt the State will be enable to borrow money to prosecute internal improvements, which are essential to the development of her resources. Money thus expended, and money expended for education, will constitute the very best investments the State could make. A vigorous and well directed system of internal improvements, from the seashore to the Tennessee line, thus placing us in direct communication with the Mississippi valley with cheap rates of freight and travel, would stimulate agriculture and the mechanic arts, build up our seaports, increase our commerce both foreign and coastwise draw thither immigrants from the Northern States and from Europe, arrest emigrations from the State give employment to thousands of our people, and thus place us at no very distant day in the front rank of American States. No State in the Union has superior advantages to North Carolina, whether we consider the extent of her seacoast, the value of her harbors, her geographical situation, the salubrity of her climate, or the nature and variety of her resources and productions. She is exempted on the one hand from the protracted and rigorous winters of the North, and on the other from the blasting heats of the South. Favored thus with climate and soil, extending from Currituck to Cherokee five hundred miles, and one hundred and eighty miles in width at one point, with fifty thousand square miles, of territory, and a population of not more than twenty to the square mile, it is obvious that a great and prosperous future is before her, if her people should prove true to themselves. What we need is capitol and mind, to bring out these resources—to render them convenient, and useful and available for wealth and power. We need skilled labor.—We need educated, thinking, investigating enterprised mind, on our farms, in our workshops and manufactories, in our mines, on our railroads, at the head of our schools and presses, and indeed in every industrial enterprise or pursuit.

Fellow citizens, let us come out of the caverns of the past, and forgetting whatever is not worthy to be remembered, let us resolve to do our duty in our day and time, as North Carolinians, as Americans. In a climate and with a soil for which Providence has done so much, let us resolve to do something for ourselves and our children. Let us devote ourselves to the arts of peace. Let us improve this great inheritance. Let our children and children's children, when they shall come to take our places, say of us, "Our ancestors remembered and did what was wise, and what was good for us. Behold the beautiful country they have left to us!—the just and equal laws that are over us, and the hope that their work has made strong in us that we can do ever more for our children that they have done for us." Let us at least unite upon the one great object of improving and building up the State. Let us welcome capital and immigration, furnishing as they will the indispensible means to our progress and prosperity. Prejudices growing out of nativity, or out of the rebellion, are not worthy to be cherished. Let us discard such prejudices.—We are once more Americans all. Let us receive with courtesy and kindness every citizen of the Northern and Eastren States who may cast his lot among us, and measure him as we measure others, according to his personal and moral worth. We cannot hope to improve our condition if we repel capitol and immigration, either by so acting as to produce the belief that it is not safe to settle among us on account of the want of law and order, or unpleasant because of rude or uncivil treatment to the immigrant. It should be remembered that our ancestors were, originally, as much "adventurers" as others. Of the three signers of the Declaration of Independence for this State neither was a native, Richard Caswell, one of our greatest Governors, and sometimes called the WASHINGTON of North Carolina, was not a native; nor was Joseph Caldwell, who built up our University and led the way with Murphey, Yancey, Stanly, Saunders and others in internal improvements and public instruction.

We want the best people from Europe and from all parts of the United States, to settle among us. It is *men* that make a State. Let them come, with their enterprise and money, their muscle and intelligence; and when they get here let the only rivalry be as to who shall do most for the good and the glory of our beloved State.

The government of the United States, in the prosecutions of the war to suppress the rebellion, and in the measures it has adopted to reconstruct the Union, has exhibited extraordinary clemency and magnanimity. It has taken no vengence for the past, but has required only security for the future. It has deprived no man of his property save for war purposes during the progress of the war; it has exiled no man; it has punished no man for the crime of rebellion. It has simply required that those who have been in the rebellion should renew their allegiance, and such guards should be placed in the organic law of the States and the nation as to prevent future rebellion. Instead of defining or restricting suffrage permanently, it has left it with the respective States, to be determined and settled as they may choose; and this State, following in full measure the example of the national government, has made suffrage free to all.

But the war to suppress the rebellion has, in its results, necessarily changed as it has settled the theory of construction previously held by a large portion of the people. Our liberties have been consolidated, and the Union can, in no event, be dissolved. It is to endure always. It must increase, but never decrease. For all great national purposes the government of the United States is over the States, and paramount to the States, and the allegiance of the citizen is first due to it. There is no appeal from the will of the nation, expressed by a majority.—Armed resistence to the national authority, whether by individuals of their own accord, or by individuals acting under supposed State authority or command, is *treason*, and must be so held and treated. The doctrine of State's rights, as held by Mr. Calhoun and his followers, has ceased to have validity or vitality; and the teachings and doctrines of WASHINGTON, Hamilton, Webster, Jackson, Clay and Lincoln now constitute the true, and the only safe theory of construction. This has been settled, under Providence, by the result of a solumn appeal to arms among brethren; and he who would unsettle this theory, thereby rendering it possible that secession should ever again be attempted, is no friend to his species, to his State, or to the general government of his country. The government of the United States is no longer a feeble luminary, receiving and dispensing light to surrounding planets; but it is a full sun, burning with superior splendor, pervading and holding up to itself the entire system, and kindling new planets into life and motion. How beneficient, how glorious, how far reaching will be the light it will dispense when it reaches its meridian, we shall not live to see, but the generations to come after us will walk in that light, and be contented, prosperous and happy. In the fullness of their gratitude they will thank God, as we do, that the government of the United States, delivered from the perils of rebellion, and reconstructed on the basis of the equal rights of all, is as indestructible as the earth itself, and as secure in its position and in the exercise of all its great powers, as

"The Northern star,
Of whose true, fixed and resting quality,
There is no fellow in the firmament."

I have thus, fellow-citizens, stated briefly and plainly the great principles contained in our State Constitution, and I have frankly announced the policy which will characterize my administration.—Cherishing neither malice nor resentment for any thing that has occurred in the past, I shall endeavor to do my duty.—I shall keep constanty in view the welfare of North Carolina. I love the Union, because it is the first, the last, the only hope of the State, and I love my State, because her people have been good and kind to me, and because her sky is above my home, as it will be above my grave. If I have enemies, that does not make me an enemy to my State, nor move me to a course action based on resentment or revenge. I follow the principles of WASHINGTON, who founded, and of Lincoln, who saved the Republic; and when these principles cease to lead, I shall cease to follow. May the God of our fathers have us in His holy keeping, may He govern, and not we; and may the future of her beloved State be as bright and as glorious as the last seven years have been disastrous and unhappy.

After the Governor had closed his address, and after a salvo of artillery, Judge READE, on the part of the Judiciary department, with a unanimous concurrence of the Justices of the Supreme Court of all the Judges present made the following patriotic and eloquent remarks:

FELLOW-CITIZENS:—There are three departments of your Government—Legislative, Executive and Judicial. The Legislative is represented by the large body of intelligent gentlemen who are seated in your midst. They will speak to you in wholesome legislation The Executive is represented by Governor Holden. He has just spoken his Inaugural. The Judicial is represented by the learned Judges who set near me. Will you hear a word from them? They do not speak in the interest of party, but in the interest of the Government

It is much to be desired at any time that all the departments of the government should be in accord. It is indispensable that they should be so now. We have suffered until we are exhausted.—We must recuperate or die. Passion must subside; prejudice must yield; reason must resume her sway. The Government which is this day inaugurated must have your support. The alternative to all this is so apparent that even the blind man knows it; another attempt at revolution; other floods of blood; other fields of carnage. And yet not like any other the world has ever seen. Heed us, our countrymen, heed us! We have not deceived you before. We earnestly warn you now. Give us your confidence and aid. Come up to the support of the Government which you have entrusted to our hands. And, God helping, we will make it your shield and buckler. If it be wrong, change it. But let it be still the object of your care and devotion. Let it be your Government, and make it what it has been denied to be—the best government in the world. Honor this day—the day of Liberty. Be proud of that Flag—love it—call it your flag—walk under it—gather its folds about you—make it larger—spread it out. Add other stars. In the face of any enemy raise it high. Advance it, support it by your united powers, and make the world respect it as much as you love it.

On the part of the Judiciary, we offer to the co-ordinate departments a friendly hand, and to the people we pledge a firm adherence to the Constitution and laws of the State and of the United States.

After Judge Reade had concluded, the exercises were postponed until six o'clock.

The exercises at 6 o'clock were resumed by Lieut. Gov. CALDWELL, on the part of the Legislative department as follows:

FRIENDS, FELLOW-CITIZENS, NORTH CAROLINIANS, AMERICANS:—You have today, been edified, instructed and delighted by eloquent addresses from the Executive and Judicial Department of North Carolina. The hearts of all true patriots have been cheered up and made to rejoice with "joy unspeakable" by the utterances which have fallen from the lips of the distinguished representatives of those co-ordinate branches of our State Government. It is deemed meet and proper that the Legislative Department shall not be silent on this interesting occasion. Desiring, my friends, not to mar the harmony and beauty of what has been said with so much fitness, by the eloquent gentlemen who have preceded me, I shall content myself by simply notifying this vast concourse of patriotic citizens that the Legislative Department of North Carolina is in full accord with the other branches of the State Government—that it approves and endorses every word uttered and every sentiment conceived in behalf of the Constitution and laws of our common country, and I feel fully warranted in declaring that the General Assembly of North Carolina is filled with the enthusiasm and spirit which pervades this happy and well pleased people.

What, my friends, produces this glow of excitement—this glorious political revival in our midst? What has caused this large concourse of people, of freemen, to come together with such joyous smiles Oh my countrymen! it is not alone to celebrate this the National day of American Independence—but it is also because this glorious "Fourth of July" witnesseth the resurrection of our good "Old North State" from the political tomb to which she consigned herself seven long years ago—it is because we can again claim the protection of the unsullied flag which now floats above us—because we can walk in the light of the undimmed stars which illuminate the highways and the byeways of this grand republic. Oh happy day! fortunate people!! Let us all rejoice that the prodigal has been received, forgiven and welcomed into the old family mansion—that the fatted calf has been killed and all are invited to the feast and that there is great rejoicing around the domestic boards. This is no private entertainment; it is spread for all who may feel inclined to come and partake with us. And now, my friends, while we are thus in the midst of the loved spots of earth, knowing that we can claim our inheritance, let us thank God and be glad—and swear by all the memory of our sires and by the love we bear our sons, that from this day hence-forward and forever, we will stand by, defend, and if necessary die for this, the best Government, which has ever been vouchsafed to any people on the face of the Globe.

Then followed the reading of the Declaration of Independence by Major Martin and the reading of the Mecklenburg Resolutions by Rev. Mr. Brodie.

After the conclusion of these readings, Mr. Wm. M. COLEMAN was introduced as orator of the day and pronounced the following oration:

FRIENDS AND FELLOW-CITIZENS:—The history of the human race is the record of a contest between civilization and despotism. The overthrow of empires and the succession of dynasties are merely episodes in the great drama. We pass over these with a sense of weariness and hasten to fix our attention upon those epochs which are marked by some new advance of our race. The annals of the powerful nations of antiquity tell us of war and conquest which have resulted in little else than a temporary change of masters for the people. If aught else was effected, it has long since been merged in the great tide of events, and we find no trace of its existence to-day.

Different from this has been the history of the new Evangel which was announced to the shepherds around Bethlehem, proclaiming "Glory to God in the highest, on earth peace and good will toward man." The fire which was kindled there has been burning with a steady increasing lustre, and the priests of heathenism are still retiring before its light as its rays continue to penetrate within their dark abodes. This was the Gospel which laid its hands on the foundations of society; and for the first time declared the inherent dignity of human nature and the equal value of every human soul. It is in tracing this progress of the race that history has an interest for us It is in watching this ceaseless struggle of human nature to free itself from the restraint of unjust laws, and to arrive at its legitimate development, that the lessons of the past may be turned into profit for the future.

Preeminent among the triumphs of humanity is the Declaration of Independence which was sent out to the world ninety-two years ago, and the universary of which event we celebrate to day. This declaration was a protest against European ideas. It was a declaration of war against caste. It was an enunciation of the Republican doctrine of an equality of rights in the broadest possible language.

England had declared that all men were not created equal, but that some were born to command and others were born to obey. "All men are created equal and endowed with certain inalienable rights" shouted back Republican America across the sea, and then commenced to write out the history of the new born nation on the soil of Bunker Hill. The Fathers built better than they knew.—They laid the foundation broad and deep. From Bunker Hill to Appomattox Court House, from the first blow for liberty to the last expiring struggle for slavery, the work has not been suspended, and now it is devolved upon us to crown and complete the edifice. Ours is the task to place the last stone in the building and to unfurl the flag from the dome of the beautiful temple upon which we may to-day inscribe the motto, "The Constitution of North Carolina, securing equal rights to all her citizens.

The reconstruction acts of Congress are the natural fruits and consequences of the Declaration of 1776. The principles incorporated in that instrument have been waiting a fitting occasion to spring from a state of abeyance into active operation. These principles constitute the ground work of our theory of government. They are the foundations of civil and religious liberty. To organize these principles into law and to give them practical force and effect should be the object and aim of every patriot; to attempt to undermine these principles or to lessen the effect of their moral source will be the work of an enemy both to his government and to his race.

It is true our ideal State can never be realized. Republican ideas, can not be given a perfect real form. The limitations of human nature permit perfection in nothing human. But we insist that our ideal Republican States where perfect justice and equal rights are impartially measured out to all men, should be admitted as the proper goal of our exertions. Science itself will never be rounded into a unity. Where for example will Astronomy be complete? Not before human vision can penetrate to the confines of space or the finite imagination reproduced the machinery of an infinite universe. Yet science does not despair but takes "Excelsior" for her motto and presses forward. Will the church among men ever be pure and holy? The conditions of finite existence limit us here also. Yet the Christian does not cease to pray to be conformed more and more to the image of his master. Nor can we hope for perfection in the State for the same reasons. Still the patriot keeps his ideal steadily before his mind and cherishes it as the apple of his eye. He looks into the future until he beholds in imagination the time—

When the war drums throb no longed and the battle flags are furled
In the parliament of man, the federation of the World.

And he tries to realize his vision of the perfect state, as Science strives to complete itself, as the Christian strives to be perfectly holy.

In endeavoring to carry out these ideas of Government, we have encountered a storm of furious opposition. There is one class of our opponents, however, for whom we may express an honest sympathy—I refer to the peaceful dreamers of the good old times, those sleeping stones of the Arabian legend. The whirlwind of events bearing down creeds and systems, the rush, the roar and the confusion in the great march of humanity pass by them unobserved. They have no ear to hear the great cry for change which comes up from thinking men throughout the world. They have no eye to see the great struggle which is constantly going on between the old and the new. French revolutions, revolutions of '48, revolutions in literature, in art, revolutions in philosophy, ethics and religion, revolutions in manners and in social life disturb them not. The crash of rebel steel against the walls of Sumpter did not awake them. The emancipation proclamation as it flushed before the world did not break their repose and they slept while Sherman marched down to the sea. Venerable sleepers! Peace to their slumbers! Let them continue their harmless dreams.

But there are those for whom we entertain no such sympathy. We mean those implacable enemies of the Union and the Constitution of the United States and of the Constitution of North-Calolina who would stop short at no crime to subvert the government and to execute vengeance upon its friends. We are happy to believe that these wicked men are comparatively few in number. We are happy to believe, that with the

[Continued on Fourth Page.]

The Star.

J. R. CARPENTER, Editor.

R. W. LOGAN, Associate Editor.

RUTHERFORDTON, N. C.

Tuesday, July 24, 1868.

Agents.

The following named gentlemen are hereby authorized to act as agents for the STAR, to receive and receipt for subscriptions, advertising, &c.

S. M. Pettingill & Co.—37 Park Row, New York, and 10 State Street, Boston, Mass.
W. H. BERNARD, Wilmington, N. C.
X. B. HAMPTON, Polk County, N. C.
R. S. ABRAMS, Columbus, "
JAS. H. DUNCAN, Marion, "
W. A. MCCALL, North Carolina, "
A. W. SULLENS, Spruce Pine, Mitchell co.
REV. WM. LOGAN, Chimney Rock.
J. E. MCFARLAND, Duncans Creek.

PREMIUMS.

To any Person who will send us a Club for the STAR of 3 Subscribers with $6, we will give a Copy of the **Working Farmer,** *1 Year, price* $1 50.

For 5 Subscribers and $10, we will give a Copy of the **Church Union,** *1 year, Price* $2 50.

For 6 Subscribers and $12, we will give a Copy of the **National Freemason,** *1 Year, price* $4 00.

National Republican Ticket

FOR PRESIDENT

GEN. U. S. GRANT,

OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT

HON. SCHUYLER COLFAX,

OF INDIANA.

A CHANGE.—In order that we may meet the different mails with more ease, and give to our readers later news, we have concluded to change the day of publication to Saturday. Our next issue will therefore come out next Saturday.

PUBLIC DOCUMENTS.—Hon. Mr. JONES, Member of Congress from this District will accept our thanks for Public Documents.

ARTHUR'S HOME MAGAZINE.—The August number is on our table replete with good things. Terms $2.

GOOD.—We see that the Speaker of the House of Representatives, has expelled the Reporter for the *Sentinel* on account of his disrespect shown to members in his report of the proceedings of the Legislature.

THE LITERARY ENTERPRISE.—The Prospectus of a Journal of the above name will be found in our paper of to day. We bespeak for the *Enterprise* a liberal share of public support, as we have no doubt but that Dr. PADGETT will make a good paper, if he can get a sufficient patronage.

NO MORE WHISKY.—We learn that an officer connected with the Internal Revenue Department made an unexpected visit to our County, and finding a number of persons engaged in the manufacture of Whisky destroyed the Stills and vessels.

We have advised our citizens that this law would be inforced sooner or later against them. Some of them are now realizing the fact that it wont pay to Still without a *License*.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS COURT. A Commissioners Court was held at this place on yesterday, Commissioner H. B. WILSON presiding. The following proceedings were had:

United States *vs.* C. W. Spurlin, charged with violating Internal Revenue laws, the Defendant was bound over to United States District Court to be held at Asheville, N. C., on the Second Wednesday in August.

The cases of United States *vs.* John Green, Perry Humphries, and Thompson Barnett, were dismissed at the cost of the Government.

THE ASYLUM.—We announce with pleasure that the new Board of Directors of the Lunatic Asylum have appointed Dr. EUGENE GRISSOM, of Granville County, Superintendant. Our acquaintance with Dr. GRISSOM warrants us in saying that no better appointment could have been made. As a gentleman and as a Physician he has few equals in the State, and we are satisfied he will give satisfaction, and make the Asylum what it should be a home for the unfortunate individuals who will be under his care.

RUTHERFORDTON CEMETERY.—We regret to state that this grave-yard is in a very dilapidated condition, and we think our citizens should take steps to have it repaired. In talking this matter over a few days since, our young townsman, J. C. DRAUGHN, concluded to take up a subscription for the purpose of making the necessary repairs, and we hope our citizens will open their purses and give liberally. By the way, could not our lady friends get up some kind of an entertainment to further this laudable enterprise. We hope to see this matter attended to at an early day.

POOR OLD MAS.—Our copy of the *Sentinel*, which we subscribed to and paid for, makes us almost cry sometimes, we can't help feeling bad for the old man. Just hear him in regard to the Lunatic Asylum:

"Let Gov. Holden reconsider his plans and purposes before he *destroys* those noble charities of the State. He has ample scope for the use of his partizan scalpel on the Railroads, &c. We pledge ourselves not to open our mouths, if he appoints forty negroes, apiece, to manage the Railroads, if he will just spare the charitable institutions of the State from the ravages of the vandals. We have no expectation, however, that he will do so. We know that he is utterly incapable of humane or generous considerations, when their exercise would interfere with his own selfish schemes of personal or political advancement."

We hope he feels better.

United States Senators.

Last Tuesday the Legislature elected Hon. JOHN POOL, for the long term, and Gen. J. C. ABBOTT, for the short term. We are well pleased with each of these gentlemen, and are satisfied that they will represent the Old North State with ability and dignity in the U. S. Senate. But we cant help entering our protest against the principle of giving the East both Senators when the West had men fully qualified, and who have done as much, as any person for the success of the Republican party. The East has in past times monopolized nearly all the important offices and we had hoped that with the downfall of the old Democratic party, and the uprising of the Republican party, we would have a fair showing, and we hope it will be so in the future.

The Democratic National Convention.

So that our readers may have some idea of the composition of this great *shebang* we will say that SEYMOUR was put in nomination by VALLANDINGHAM, one of the most noted Copperheads, during and since the war, in the North, he is the man who was so much against the cause of the Union, that he was banished from the United States, we believe, in 1863, and we should not wonder at his holding to the same principles now.

Gen. BLAIR was nominated by Gen. WADE HAMPTON, of South Carolina, one of the *original panel of Secession*.

Mr. SEYMOUR is an old locofoco Dmeocrat, and an avowed copperhead. He was Governor of New York at the time of the great riot in 1863, and to him may be attributed a greater share of the blame for that barbarous proceeding.

FRANK P. BLAIR was a Major-General in the Union army, but he has fallen from grace, and turned to be a political prostitute. The following is an extract from a letter addressed by him to one "Col. James O. Broadhead," bidding for the nomination of Presidency:

"There is but one way to restore the government and the Constitution, and that is for the President elect to declare these acts null and void, compel the army to undo its usurpations at the South, disperse the carpet-bag State governments, allow the white people to reorganize their own governments, and elect Senators and Representatives."

Democratic Clubs.

We learn that a would be ——— (well we wont say it) is officiating extensively in preparing for the organization of a Democratic Club in this County. He tells the colored man that if he dont *jine* the club that he will not get place or work from Conservatives, that they have taken a solemn oath not to give employment to negroes or poor white men dules they vote the Democratic ticket—poor old man! We are sorry for you! You ought to know that your advice to the colored men sounds strangely when they look around for your broad acres, or for any visible means which you possess to help them. But we suppose you are the mouth piece for the party in this county, and we warn you in time that you are kindling a flame which is destined to destroy you and your party root and branch. You think to commence in time to organize, so as to carry the day in the election this fall. You think to intimidate the colored and poor man by threatening them with being discharged from employment. You have taken a solemn oath? Ah—a Conservative join an oath bound political organization. Well, that sounds Ku Kluxy. Now, we think, you had better keep quiet. Holden's *Melish* will be around this fall and every voter will vote just as he may wish, and your work will amount to about what it did in the late election. It will increase the Republican vote. Then we say to you, if you want a tall fall, a hard fall, and a fall that you will never get over, go on, organize your club, send your *canvassers* to the different parts of the County, but remember Shiloh, Burnt Chimney, Sulphur Springs, Golden Valley and other points where you won imperishable honors in the late canvass.

☞ Messrs. Harris and Kellogg are elected to the United States Senate from Louisiana.

The Raleigh Standard.

The issue of the 13th inst., contains the Valedictory of Gov. HOLDEN. We part with Gov. HOLDEN with regret for it is a given up fact with all persons without respect to party, that he was one of the best Editors in the United States. But we hope the new firm will keep up the reputation of the *Standard*, and we have no reason to doubt but that they will. The *Standard* is now being published daily and weekly, instead of tri-weekly and weekly as heretofore. Below is the Valedictory:

To the Patrons and Friends of the North Carolina Standard.

I have disposed of the *Standard* establishment to Messrs. N. Paige & Co., and the paper will be hereafter conducted by them. I have entire confidence in these gentlemen, and bespeak for them the warm support of my friends.

In retiring from the *Standard* I feel as if I were parting with an old and valued friend. I do so with some reluctance, but my duties are such as to imperitively require it. The *Standard* will continue the same outspoken, fearless and unflinching Republican paper it has heretofore been.

I took charge of this paper when quite a young man, a quarter of a century ago. I have passed with it through many labors and trials. That I have committed errors as an Editor I very freely admit, but I can say with truth that during all this period my leading object has been the welfare and happiness of the people of State. I feel very grateful to my friends who have sustained me in the discharge of my duties. I shall always remember them with affection, and I trust I shall never prove unworthy of them.

To the Republicans of the State I would say, *stand by your principles*. Let nothing move you to abandon these principles, or induce you to become lukewarm in their support. Sustain your newspapers. Give them a liberal support. See to it especially that the old "STANDARD" is liberally sustained in the hands of the worthy gentlemen to whom I now transfer it.

Very truly yours,
W. W. HOLDEN.

The New York Herald.

In the United States, there is perhaps no paper that can tell the pulse of the people better than the *Herald*, and when that paper comes out for any man, you may be tolerably sure that his chances are good. We have had little fears of our gallant standard bearers heretofore, but now that the *Herald* has come out fairly and squarely for GRANT and COLFAX we think the most sanguine Democrats will knock under, as the *Herald* has been for some time, the acknowledged National organ of the Democratic party.

The *Herald* says:

"The die is cast. The Democratic Convention has decided that our next President shall be General Grant. There was a splendid opportunity offered this convention, in the nomination of Chief Justice Chase, to carry off the balance of power from the Republican camp, North and South, East and West, and to inaugurate in the approaching Presidential election a substantial and enduring Conservative revolution. The advantages of this nomination were at once appreciated by the Democratic masses and the independent thinking men of the party with the agitation of his name as the Democratic candidates for the crisis, and they were enthusiastic in the cause of Chase; but the party jugglers of this Tammany Hall Convention had a different game to play. So far as the New York managing politicians are concerned, this game was fully disclosed in the *Herald* of Sunday last in reference to the mock declination of Horatio Seymour.

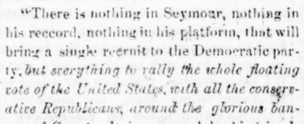
"The old fable of the mountain in labor has been fully realized, *and the delivery is a ridiculous mouse as the Democratic Presidential candidate against the conqueror of the rebellion. Seymour against Grant in* 1868 *amounts to a Democratic surrender or a disbanding of the Democratic party.* The ticket of McClellan against Lincoln was a strong ticket compared with this of Seymour against Grant. It has no prestige but that of defeat. In 1862, indeed, Mr. Seymour was elected Governor; but it was on the platform of "a more vigorous prosecution of the war." In 1865 he returned to his idols of the Copperhead faith, and there he would have remained but for the blunders of the Republicans and their divisions in the State elections of last year. Now, as in 1860, '64, '65, and '66 after their successes of 1862, all the capital and all the foot-hold gained by the Democrats have been thrown away and lost, and the battle of 1864 is revived, with some changes, to be sure, but as against Seymour they are all in favor of Grant.

"There is nothing in Seymour, nothing in his record, nothing in his platform, that will bring a single recruit to the Democratic party, *but everything to rally the whole floating vote of the United States, with all the conservative Republicans, around the glorious banner of Grant.* It is supposed by his friends and political trainers that Seymour is at least good for New York, with its fifty thousand Democratic majority of last fall. That majority, however, was delusive, the result of Republican disaffections and divisions, which only the nomination of Chase as the Democratic candidate could have turned to a substantial advantage in this campaign. Seymour against Grant will bring all the Republicans into line, and the result will be another political reaction, *which will give New York to Grant by twenty, thirty, or forty thousand majority.*

* * * * * * *

"We can give no countenance to the retrograde movement of the Democratic party.—The successful movements of the age are progressive, and we must go with them. All the world is going forward, except our Democratic party. It is behind Austria Russia, Turkey, and China, for they all recognize the necessity of shaping their policy to the pressure of living events. *Seymour is behind the age, and Blair, as a soldier, planned to this ticket, makes a mockery of the combination. Grant and Colfax against such a ticket will sweep the country from the Atlantic to the Pacific*, because the blockheads of the Democratic party will have it that we are still living under the *regime* of poor Pierce and Buchanan."

MARRIAGES.



On Tuesday, the 14th inst., by Rev. Daniel May, Mr. JAMES P. NELSON, of Polk County, to Miss MAGGIE CAMP, of Rutherfordton.

COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Star.

MR. EDITOR:—The present seems to be a favorable season for Picnics, especially so among our country friends. We were again invited, and it was our good pleasure to attend one given on Friday last at Rock Springs Academy, in Polk County, which was gotten up in honor of the closing exercises of Prof. W. D. LOGAN's School at that place. Glad to avail ourselves of so fine an opportunity to cool off amid mountain shades and breezes, we very readily accepted the generous invitation and accordingly, on Thursday evening, set out for our friend, Mr. JOHN LYNCH's, at whose hospitable mansion we were kindly and hospitably entertained.

Next morning, in company with several of our old friends, we proceeded to the Academy where we found a goodly number already assembled, composed of every size and age with their joyous faces and holliday attire, as if each one anticipated much enjoyment on this festival occasion. Before proceeding with an account of the exercises of the day, we will just mention that the stage was erected immediately in front of a dense and beautiful grove, almost as thick as leaves in Valumbrosia, which afforded the audience a delightful shelter from the scorching rays of the sun. The people were called together by the ringing of the bell, and the exercises opened and continued in a very graceful and happy manner by Mrs. LOGAN, the Professor being too ill to make his appearance until late in the day. The crowd was then entertained with well chosen declamations by boys and girls, both large and small, and these were happily interspersed with dialogues, all of which were well executed, and the most of them rather amusing, although the company seemed highly delighted with this feast of reason, and flow of soul, still, as the usual hour for refreshing the inner man began to draw near, there were numerous and anxious glances cast toward the extensive table, which was soon made to groan under the sumptuous repast prepared by the ladies of the neighborhood. Just here it was announced that we would about face and forward march about twenty paces and we would find spread before us some refreshments which command we obeyed with alacrity, our minds being in that direction. The next thing which attracted my attention was a table about one hundred feet in length supplied with viands of such a variety as would have gratified the taste of the most fastidious epicure. The entertainment was ample and handsome and the guests did great credit to it.

After an intermission of about one hour, the exercises were resumed, with the exhibition exercises of such a character as did credit to an intelligent assemblage.

G. M. WHITESIDE, Esq., being called for, delivered an address to the Students.

No one else being called to the stand Mrs. LOGAN closed the exercises with a beautiful address, thanking the audience in general for their excellent order, and the pupils for their respect and the interest taken in their studies, and the patrons for their kindness and attention paid to herself and husband.

Prof. LOGAN was educated at Furman University, Greenville, S. C., and is a successful and popular Teacher, and we are glad to learn that he has established a flourishing School at the above named place. He has a good school-room and his location can not be excelled for any country, for health and good neighborhood, &c., &c.

We learn that the next session of his school will open the 17th of August.

B.

Legislature of North Carolina

Senate

Wednesday, July 8th, 1868.

The Senate met according to adjournment.

Prayer by Rev. G. W. Welker, Senator from Guilford.

A message was received from the Governor, stating that the constitution and ordinances of the late Constitutional Convention had been furnished; and that he enclosed all orders in his possession bearing upon the organization of the present State government,

On motion of Mr. Forkner, the reading of the order were dispensed with.

Mr. Jones, of Wake, introduced a bill entitled—"A bill to extend the Chatham Railroad."

Read first time, and on motion of Mr. Lassiter, was referred to the committee on Internal Improvements.

Mr. Robbins moved to allot the galleries to the colored and white race.

Mr. Galloway moved to amend so that white ladies and gentlemen occupy one side of the galleries and colored ladies and gentlemen occupy the other; and that the middle gallery by any who choose to occupy it. Carried.

The motion as amended was put and adopted.

The President announced that the gallery on the right of the President's stand, is allotted to the use of the white ladies and gentlemen; and that on the left, to the use of the colored ladies and gentlemen.

Mr. Blythe introduced a resolution appointing a joint committee on salaries and fees. Lies over.

Mr. Moore, of Carteret, called up his resolution in regard to per diem and mileage of the members and officers of the Legislature.

Mr. Blythe moved to amend so as to strike out "six dollars" and and insert "four dollars."

Pending the amendment of Mr. Blythe, Mr. Barrow moved to refer to a joint committee of five. to be appointed for that purposed Carried.

A message was sent to the House of Representatives notifying that body of the same.

Mr. Welker resolution to admit to the floor of the Senate, when in a committee of the whole, was taken up and amended by Mr. Brogden, by striking out all in the original resolution after the word resolved—and inserting the following;

That the several standing committee be authorized to confer from time to time, with the code commissioners, relative to any proper subject of legislation by this General Assembly.

The resolution as amended was adopted.

The committee appointed to superintend the election of an Enrolling clerk, reported 102 votes cast—of which John A McDonald received 92, John Syme 20.

The report was read, and Mr. McDonald declared duly elected.

Mr. Davis introduced a relation to the per diem and mileage of the members and officers of the Legislature.—Lies over.

The resolution of Mr. Welker in relation to a Penitentiary and a board of public charities was taken up and adopted.

Mr. White called up House bill No. 5, entitled "an act to provide for the relief of Sheriffs and their sureties of this State."

The bill passed second reading.

Mr. White offered an additional section, which was adopted, and on motion the bill was refered to the committee on the Judiciary.

The President announced that the committee on banks and currency, heretofore appointed, would be considered the committee on Finance.

Mr. White introduced a bill for the relief of the sureties of D. F. Bagly, late Sheriff of Perquimans county.

Read first time.

A motion to read second time was lost.

The President appointed the following committee on penal institutions: Messrs. Lassiter, Welker, Robbins, Beasley, Shoffne Etheridge and Love.

On motion of Mr. Moore, of Carteret, the Senate adjourned to 10½ to morrow.

House of Representatives.

Wednesday, July 8, 1868.

The House was called to order at 10½ o'clock by the Speaker:

Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Shaver, of Rowan.

Mr. Downing asked for leave of absence for the remainder of the week after to-day. Granted.

The Speaker, after giving notice that he should enforce rule 10, bearing on disorderly conduct in lobbies, directed attention to Rule 12, which is as follows;

"Reporters wishing to take down debates may be admitted by the Speaker, who shall assign such places to them on the floor and elsewhere to effect their object as shall not interfere with the convenience of the House.

The Speaker said that this rule gives the power of admission or exclusion of Reporters to the Chair, subject to such provisions of parliamentary law as are applicable, and with final appeal to the House. It is only in extraordinary instances that reporters are excluded, and usually in such instances for offences against the dignity of the House or against an individual member. Jefferson's Manual, page 55, reads as followers;

"The editor of the *Aurora* having in his paper of Feb. 19, 1800, inserted some paragraphs defamatory of the Senate, and failed in his appearance, he was ordered to be committed. In debating the legality of this order it was insisted, in support of it, that every man, by the law of nature, and every body of men possesses the right of self-defence: that all public functionaries are essentially, invested with the powers of self preservation, that they have inherent right to all acts necessary to keep themselves in a condition to discharge the trusts confided to them: that whenever authorities are given the meanes of carrying them into execution are given by necessary implication; that thus we see the British Parliament exercise the right of punishing contempt; all the State Legislatures exercise the same power, and every court does the same: that if we have it not, we sit at the mercy of every intruder who may enter our doors or gallery, and by noise and tumult, render proceeding in business impracticible, that if our tranquillity is to be perpetually disturbed by newspapers defamation, it will not be possible to exercise our functions with the requisite coolness and deliberation; and that we must, therefore have a power to punish these disturbed of our peace and proceedings."

The 33rd rule of this House reads as follows;

"Decency of speech shall be observed, and personal reflections avoided."

On page 132 of Barclay's Digest is the following;

Every member shall confine himself to question under debate, and avoid personality."

The proceeding of the late Convention, page 15, show that the following resolution was adopted and enforced;

"*Resolved* That no reporter for any newspaper shall hereafter be allowed upon this floor who in his reports shall treat the Convention, or any of its members, with disrespect, but that they shall, in case of offence in this respect be excluded from the floor of the hall and from the galleries by the President."

The power of this House to exclude reporters for disrespect, cannot be fairly questioned.

But what is disrespect towards a member, or toward this House?

It will be observed that no one disapproves the tenor of the daily journal, prepared by the Clerk of the House. An official reporter of the proceedings had here, discharges his duty in a respectful manner; and if he did not, this House, through the Speaker, would be prompt to correct the error. But members of this House, the peers of each and every other gentleman on this floor, complain to the Speaker that they are disrespectfully spoken of by a reporter for a daily paper in the city. They complain that the reporter of the *Sentinel*, in each and all of his reports, inserts after their names the word "negro," which, to them, is personally offensive.

It is a duty of the Chair to protect each member from personal reflection, by an enforcement of the rules of the House in his behalf. Under these circumstances, the Chair rules.

1st. That all Reporters must abstain from personal reflection.

2nd. That they must respect each and every rule of this House.

3rd. That in personal appellations, affixed or prefixed to the names of members, they must conform to the journals of the House; but that known, recognized, and accepted when not coupled with insulting epithets.

4th. That failing to obey the rules of this House, Reporters will be hereafter excluded under Rule 12, without further explanation by the Chair.

The Speaker informed the House that he would announce the standing Committees on to-morrow morning.

Mr. Abbott, from the select Committee on political disabilities, asked instructions as to whether the functions of the committee should be restricted to the mere question of admitting to seats persons bonted by the 14th Article, so-called, or whether their powers extend to the investigation of the special cases.

Mr. Sinclair moved that the committee be instructed to investigate each case upon its own merits.

Mr. Seymour moved to amend by offering the following resolution as a substitute:

Resolved, That the Committee on disabilities be instructed to confine their report to the general question on whether members elected, banned by the Howard amendment, are disqualified from taking their seats.

The amendment was agreed to, and the motion, as amended, was adopted; whereupon Mr. Abbott gave notice that he would submit his report on to morrow morning.

On motion, the House concurred.

A communication from the Code Commissioners was read, acknowledging reception of the invitation to address the House on committee of the whole, and promising to avail themselves at a proper time, of the courtesy extended.

Mr. Pou offered the following resolutions:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of North Carolina in General Assembly convened, That the Congress of the United States is respectfully requested to remove from all citizens of this State the political disabilities imposed by Article XIV of the Constitution.

Resolved, 2nd, That properly authenticated copies of these resolutions be immediately forwarded to the presiding officer of the U. S. Senate, and the Speaker of the U. S. House of Representatives.

Mr. Pou advocated the resolutions in a speech of much length, an abstract of which will appear hereafter.

Mr. Ingram feared the resolutions and speech of Mr. Pou would produce much ill feeling, as the effect of them would be to revive purely dead questions, which ought to sleep in the grave of the past. Had confidence in the patriotism and sound judgment of the United States Congress, in whose hands the whole matter rested. He could not, therefore, go the length of Mr. Pou, and should vote against the resolutions.

Mr. Sinclair approved the resolutions, and said the country demanded this healing measure. With Gen. Grant, "Let us have peace." The people want and must have peace. He had favored universal manhood suffrage, without regard to race or color, because he believed the existence of so large an element in the country as the colored race, destitute of political rights, would endanger its peace and security. When the colored man was liberated, he became a waif out side of society. He was ignorant, homeless, and helpless. With his rude intellect and brawny arm, he could have united with his fellows in measures offensive and defensive, and thereby jeopard the safety of the country. But now the ballot, the symbol of American manhood, had been placed in his hands, the danger to be apprehended from that quarter, had been removed. Judge Reade had recently said in this Hall, "We are at home." But there are 25,000 white men in this State, who have no political home. They are in a state of political thraldom. They wear the badge of a political inferiority. They have not only ceased from the enjoyments of their rights, but are not the peers of their former slaves. The Constitution says no one shall be deprived of his rights except by due process of law.—What tribunal has deprived those men of their rights? The courts are open, and why are they not tried? The meanest thief could be disfranchised without a fair and impartial trial. Why, then, this political lynching of the educated classes of North Carolina? Can they feel that they "are at home?" If so, it is but the feeling experienced by the antideluvian wretch when the waters of the flood threatened him with death and destruction. We should not forget that foundation principle of the Republican party—equal rights to all. A man without the ballot is actually a slave; and so is one not in possession of rights commonly enjoyed by all. Sir, there are 25,000 slaves on the soil of North Carolina to-day. The resolution proposes to strike the fetters from their limbs. Will you not adopt it? The Congress imposed certain restrictions that the State might be restored to the Union. Now that that event is about consummated, let us "discuss clemency" by endeavoring to reach Congress in behalf of our banned fellow-citizens. We cannot remove disabilities, but we can, at least, show that the spirit of the Republican party is not vindictive.—There are no rebels in the South in the restricted sense of that word. The largest portion of the banned people will obey the laws, and one-half of them are good Union men. But we should concede their right to differ from us, on public measures. It is contrary to the true principles of the Republican party, to deny equal rights to any. If the men banned by the Howard Amendment in our State are traitors, so are many of us in this House to-day. The chair of the Speaker is filled by an ex-rebel officer. If Gov. ELLIS were now to appear here, he might well suppose that the cause he espoused in 1861 had triumphed, and that Jefferson Davis was with his Government in Richmond. When, sir, did we get rid of our pains and penalties? By the magnanimity of the government. Surely, then, we will not be less magnanimous to those in our State who have not been so fortunate as ourselves. It is only men of shallow brains that are prospective; statesmen are never so. The interests of the party demanded that we should be generous towards the weak. They would not always be weak, and the day is not far distant when they will be strong, and then woe to those who have trampled upon their rights. Mr. S. appealed to the colored members to support the resolutions, and warned the House that a failure to adopt would but strengthen the hands of the Democratic party.

Mr. Sinclair said he took this occasion to tell the colored people that though they might vote against these resolutions and even bring ruin on themselves and their friends he would still advocate their cause and stand by their rights. In 1865, when few white men belonging to the State stood for them, he suffered persecution and obloquy for standing by them. He had not changed nor would he. For weal or for woe he was with them and though all might forsake, yet he would not. He was committed henceforth and forever to an undivided Union, Manhood suffrage, equal rights before the law, and the maintenance of the public faith and credit. He hoped his resolutions would pass.

Mr. Abbott said that the effect of the passage of the resolutions would be to debauch our whole State politics. The gentleman from Robeson (Mr. Sinclair) had some time ago sent his baggage over to the Conservatives, and he (Mr. A.) thought that he had better follow after it. [Applause.]

Mr. Sinclair rose to a point of order: but no point being made out, Mr. Abbott was allowed to proceed, who said that Mr. Sinclair spoke the other day of sending the olive branch; but, said Mr. A., I want to see these people come to us with the olive branch, and then I am willing to meet them cordially. But so long as the State teems with loppe-mouth abuse by these parties of the State government, and of persons supporting the reconstruction acts, I shall oppose any action like that contemplated by the resolutions. I fought four years to protect the government, and am not to be duped now to take the first step towards letting these people get control again. Were the element opposed to Republicanism to get in power, it would uproot manhood suffrage, repudiate the national debt, and burden the people of the State with the debt of the so-called Confederacy. I would like, sir, to see all relieved; but while they stand aloof, and assail so bitterly every man who defends and supports the government, I shall wash my hands of this movement. When they join hands with us, and cease their mode of procedure, then we can be brethren. I therefore move that the House adjourn until to-morrow morning.

Mr. Proctor asked that the motion to adjourn be withdrawn, and proceeded to ask Mr. Sinclair what part of Robeson he represented? when

Mr. Abbott, interrupting, pressed this motion to adjourn, which was put and carried.

Senate.

Thursday, July 9, 1868.

The Senate met at 10 o'clock, the President in the chair.

Mr. Sweet from the judiciary committee reported several unimportant amendments to the bill in regard to marriage licenses.—The amendments were accepted, and the bill ordered to be engrossed and printed.

Mr. Winstead of the judiciary committee reported favorably upon the bill for the relief of Sheriffs and their sureties of this State.

The report was adopted.

Several Senators gave notice of the future introduction of bills.

Mr. Galloway introduced a bill providing for the election of three inspectors for the city of Wilmington. Lies over.

Mr. Love introduced a resolution requesting the President to allow John H. McLaughlin, Senator from Iredell, to take his seat before taking the test oath.

Mr. Love moved to suspend the rules, and put the resolution upon its passage.

Mr. Moore, of Carteret, moved to lay the motion to suspend the rules on the table.

The yeas and nays were called, and the motion laid on the table.

YEAS—Messrs. Barrow, Beasley, Bellamy, Brogden, Blythe, Colgrove, Cook, Davis, Eppes, Galloway, Hall, Legg, Long, Moore, of Carteret, Rich, Respass, Richardson, Smith, Shoffner, Wynne, Winstead—22.

NAYS—Messrs. Barness, Brogden, Eaves, Etheridge, Forkner, Hayes, Hyman, Lindsey, Love, Martindale, Moore of Yancey, Melchor, Mason, Purdie, Robbins, Sweet, Wilson—18.

Mr. Hyman introduced a resolution instructing the committee on propositions and grievances, to report a bill prohibiting the distillation of corn and wheat in this State. Lies over.

Mr. Shoffner introduced a resolution in regard to county commissioners. Lies over.

The President announced the following committees:

Public Charities—Messrs. Welker, Hayes, Moore, of Carteret and Respass.

State Prison and Penitentiary—1st Congressional District, Wm. Barrow.

2d	"	D. J. Rich.
3d	"	A. H. Galloway.
4th	"	Silas Burns.
5th	"	G. W. Welker.
6th	"	C. Melchor.
7th	"	James Blythe.

Per Diem and Mileage—Moore, of Carteret and Shoffner.

The resolution of Mr. Davis in reference to the *per diem* and mileage was taken up and referred to the committee on that subject.

On motion of Mr. Barrow, a bill entitled "a bill for the relief of the Sheriff of Northampton," was taken up and passed its second reading.

A message was received from the House of Representatives announcing the following committee on *per diem* and mileage: Messrs. Laffin, Wilkie and Gahagan.

House bill No. 2, entitled "a bill to provide for holding of a special term of the Superior Court for the county of Caldwell," was taken up and passed second reading.

House bill, No. 7, entitled "a bill to change the name of the town site of Mitchell county," was taken up and passed second reading.

Mr. Blythe introduced a resolution appointing a committee of three on the part of the House of Representatives and two on the part of the Senate, to prepare a bill providing for the salary and fees of the officers of the State.

Mr. Rich moved to amend by making the committee eight on the part of the House of Representatives, and five on the part of the Senate. Lost.

The resolution passed, and a message was sent to the House of Representatives notifying

ing that body of the same.

Mr. Robbins introduced a bill continuing the Board of Commissioners of the town of Salisbury.

On motion of Mr. Robbins, the rules were suspended and the bill passed its first and second readings.

A motion to suspend the rules and put the bill upon its third and last reading did not prevail.

On motion of Mr. Etheridge the bill was referred to the committee on corporations.

Mr. White called up House bill No. 5, providing for the relief of Sheriffs and sureties of the State.

A motion to suspend the rules and put the bill upon its third and last reading did not prevail.

On motion of Mr. Robbins the vote to suspend the rules was reconsidered, and the bill passed its third and last reading.

Mr. Cook introduced a resolution appointing a standing committee on Immigration.

Mr. Barrow moved that when the Senate adjourn, it adjourned to 10 o'clock each day, unless otherwise ordered. Carried.

On motion the Senate adjourned.

House of Representatives.

Thursday, July 9, 1868.

The Speaker called the House to order at 10½ o'clock.

Prayer by Rev. Mr. Warrick.

The chair announced as the House branch of the joint committee on the *per diem*, Messrs. Laflin, Wilkie and Gahagan.

A communication was read from General Hinks, enclosing papers on file in his office bearing on the contested election in Camden county, and requesting an early return of the same.

The Chair announced the following standing committees:

On Propositions and Grievances:—Messrs. Harris, of Wake, Ames, Hodnett, Parker, Sweat, Rea, Vestal, Clayton, of Chowan, Williams, Morris, Snipes.

On Claims:—Messrs. Dixon, Vest, Hendricks, Jarvis, Rhodes, Ellis, Mayo, Armstrong, Justice, of Henderson, Harris, of Franklin, Green.

On Corporations:—Barnett, Horney, Leary, Jarvis, Hutchings, Mathewson, Whitley, Banner, Robbins, Brown, Morrill.

On Military Affairs:—Ashworth, Laflin, Estes, Justice of Rutherford, Price, Gatling, Moore, Ragland, Hayes, Renfrow, Farrow.

On Agriculture, Mechanics and Mining:—Messrs. Stevens, Kinney, Pierson, Williamson, Proctor, Wilkie, Gunter, Hoffman, Davis, Reynolds, Kelly of Davie.

On Education:—Bowman, Abbott, Mendenhall, Harris, of Wake, Stevens, Hodgins, Ragland, Wiswall, Cawthorn, Foster, Shaver.

On Penal Institutions:—Messrs. Graham, Blair, Hinnant, Cherry, Crawford, Carson, Boddie, Ferebee, Long, of Chatham, White.

On Engrossed Bills:—Messrs. Downing, Hicks, Gilbert, High, Kelly, of Moore, Hutchings, Forkner, Humphries, Ellington, Hawkins, Sinclair.

On Privileges and Elections:—Messrs. Pou, Silley, Durham, Smith, of Martin, Sykes, Moring, Short, Long, of Richmond, Peck, Siegrist, Harris, of Franklin.

On Judiciary:—Messrs. Seymour, Bowman, Pou, Barnett, Durham, Argo, Candler, Abbott, Harris, of Wake.

Leaves of absence were granted to Messrs. Jarvis, Hodgin, Cawthorn, Dixon and Moring.

Mr. Hicks, Representative from Clay, appeared, qualified, and took his seat.

Mr. Robinson moved that the credentials of Mr. Brown, of Haywood, be referred to the committee on Privileges and elections.—Carried.

Mr. Abbott asked leave to defer making the report on political disabilities until to-morrow, which was allowed.

Mr. Gunter offered the following resolution, which was ordered to lie over under the rules:

Resolved, By the House of Representatives, the Senate concurring that a committee of one from each Congressional District be appointed to report the location and management of a State's prison or penitentiary, in accordance with Art. 11, Sec. 3, of the Constitution.

By Mr. Justice, of Rutherford, a bill empowering the judges of the Superior Courts to grant license to applicants to practice law. Referred to the Judiciary committee.

By Mr. Hutchings, a bill entitled an act to prohibit distillation of corn. Referred to Judiciary committee.

By Mr. Kelly, of Davie, a bill to empower State Commissioners to select a site for a State penitentiary. Referred.

By Mr. Wilkie, a bill to provide an abatement of taxes in Jones county. Referred.

The consideration of Mr. Pou's resolution petitioning the Congress to relieve all persons banged by the Howard Amendment, was resumed.

Mr. Proctor renewed his question to his colleague, (Mr. Sinclair) i. e., what section of the county of Robeson he represented, and that advocated the principles contained in the resolution of Mr. Pou? He did not propose to discuss the merits or demerits of the resolution, and moved that they be laid upon the table, but withdrew it at the request of

Mr. Estes, who said that the resolutions are of vital importance to us, to our State, and to the recently enfranchised colored voters. In the recent campaign, the wealth and intelligence of the State, the influence of the press, and the vast patronage of the Executive were all arrayed against us with the utmost vindictiveness and bitter partisan spirit. We were told by the public speakers, on the part of the opposition, that if successful, they would make it "hotter for us than ever Sodom or Gomorrah were."—To be a Republican was to them all that was low, vile and degraded; private character was blackened; and we were held up as degraded criminals and penniless adventurers. The resolution proposes to put these same men in power again, that they may, if successful throughout the country, take the helm of State, repeal the reconstruction acts, undo all that has been done during the past three years. He was not for waging war on those who voted to plunge the country into secession: he believed that many of them were honest and conscientious, and he could honor a man who fought for principle. But those men, so quiet in 1865, who had aroused from their peacefulness at the voice of Andrew Johnson, and who had since opposed the progress of Liberty and Union, he could not vote to remove their disabilities. He stood ready to take by the hand every man who fought for secession, when he acknowledges that secession and slavery are dead, and that universal manhood suffrage is a law of the land. We are not to be frightened into a support of the resolutions at the motion of Mr. Sinclair, of the formidable party which would meet us next fall. The party is without head, front, or leader. The Republican party has dared more than any party that ever existed, and can survive without the aid of Mr. Sinclair, were he to array himself against it.—The time had not arrived for the removal of disabilities from all persons in the State. The emancipation proclamation of Mr. Lincoln was written in six months before it was announced; and when he was urged to make it a law of the land, he said "The people are now ready to receive it—wait." So, Mr. Speaker, the time has not arrived for the adoption of these resolutions. We must "wait."

Mr. Proctor renewed his motion to lay the resolutions on the table.

On this motion the yeas and nays were called for, which being ordered, the motion was decided in the affirmative, by the following vote:

YEAS.—Messrs. Abbott, Ames, Ashworth, Bowman, Blair, Barnes, Bonner, Carson, Candler, Clayton, of Chowan, Cherry, Crawford, Cawthorne, Dixon, Ellington, Estes, Fostes, Franklin, Forkner, Gahagan, Gunter, Gilbert, Grier, Graham, Hutchings, Hoffman, Horney, Hodgin, Hayes, Hendricks, Ingram, Justice, of Henderson, Justice, of Rutherford, Kinney, Kelley, of Moore, Leary, Mayo, Morrill, Morris, Mendenhall, McCanless, Moring, Peck, Price, Proctor, Pearson, Robbins, Ragland, Renfrow, Reynolds, Rea, Rhodes, Smith, of Martin, Stilley, Simmons, Seymour, Stevens, Sweet, Sykes, Siegrist, Vestal, Vest, Williamson, Wilkie, Wiswall, White and Waldrop.

NAYS.—Messrs. Argo, Armstrong, Boddie, Barnett, Clayton, of Transylvania, Davis, Durham, Ellis, Farrow, Ferebee, Gatling, Gibson, Green, Hodnett, Hicks, High, Humphries, Harris, of Franklin, Hinnant, Jarvis, Kelley, of Davie, Mathewson, Pou, Proffitt, Robinson, Smith, of Alleghany, Sinclair, Short, Shaver, Stanton, Thompson, Whitley and Williams.

Mr. Sinclair's resolution in reference to Judge Jones, was taken up.

Mr. Sinclair pressed the adoption of the resolutions, for the reason, among others, that a presentment had been made by the Grand Jury against Mr. Jones, and therefore he would be the first criminal to be tried at the bar of his own court. He, Mr. S., had no personal feeling in the matter, had discharged what he conceived to be his duty, and would leave the matter with the House.

Senate.

FRIDAY, July 10th, 1868.

The Senate met according to adjournment President in the Chair.

Prayer by Rev. Mr. Whitson of this city.

The Journal of yesterday was read and approved.

By permission Mr. Lindsey was allowed to record his vote in the affirmative on the resolutions in relation to the Omnibus Bill.

Leave of absence was granted Mr. Hyman until Monday.

The Committee on Corporations reported as follows:

The Committee on Corporations to whom was referred the bill entitled, "An act to continue in authority the Provisional government of the Town of Salisbury, and to legalize the same," beg leave to report that they have considered the same and recommend the following amendments: to-wit:

Strike out the words "Provisional Government" in the title of the bill and insert the words "present Municipal Officers."—Also strike out the words "Be it enacted" and insert "the General Assembly of North Carolina do enact" so as to conform to the style prescribed in the Constitution. Also strike out the words "be it further enacted" at the beginning of the 2d and 3d clauses respectively: these words being deemed unnecessary.

With these amendments the Committee recommend that the bill be at once put upon its passage on 3d reading under a suspension of the rules. W. M. ROBBINS, Chairman.

The report was on motion, adopted.

Mr Long moved to postpone indefinitely, The motion did not prevail.

The bill passed its 3d and finally reading by the following vote; yeas 27, nays 11.

Yeas—Messrs. Barrow, Beasley Barnes, Brogden, Blythe, Colgrove, Cook, Eaves, Etheridge, Epps, Forkner, Hayes, Harrington, Hall, Legg, Lindsay, Lassiter, Long, Love, Moore, of Carteret, Moore, Melchor, Mason, Purdie, Respass, Richardson, Robbins, Smith, Sweet, White, Wynne, Winstead, Wilson—36.

Nays—Messrs. Bellamy, Brogden, Colgrove, Cook, Eaves, Galloway, Hays, Harrington, Hall, Long and Shoffner—11.

The Committee on Investigation reported as follows:

The committee on Investigation to whom were referred the credentials of John H. McLaughlin, Senator elect from the 38th Senatorial district have had the same under consideration and report with a recommendation that he qualify and take his seat.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

C. S. WINSTEAD, Chairman.

The report was adopted.

Mr. McLaughlin being properly qualified by Hon. E. W. Jones, Judge of the Superior Court, took his seat.

Mr. Robbins on the part of the committee to which was referred [H. B. No. 3.] a bill entitled, "An act to provide for the qualification of certain officers recently elected under the provisions of the Constitution of the State of North Carolina" report it back with a bill drawn by themselves as a substitute be at once put on its passage.

The report was concurred in and the substitute passed its 2d reading.

Mr. Sweet moved to make it the special order for to-morrow at 11 o'clock.

Mr. Shoffner moved to make it the special order for Monday next at 11 o'clock

The amendment was adopted.

The motion as amended was adopted.

A message was received from the Governor transmitting General orders No 181 which was read.

On motion of Mr. Brogden the message together with the orders therein contained were ordered to be printed.

A message was received from the House of Representatives concurring to the resolution of the Senate to raise a joint committee to consider the salaries of public officers, also announcing Messrs. Seymour, Rose and Crawford as the committee on the part of the House.

The Chair announced Messrs. Davis and Sweet as the Senate branch of that committee.

Mr. Moore of Yancey, gave notice that to-morrow or some other day soon, he would introduce a bill regulating the official bonds of the Sheriffs and county officers of the counties of Madison, Mitchell and McDowell.

Mr. Evans gave notice that on to-morrow he would introduce a bill to attach the county of Catawba to the 10th Judicial District.

Mr. Lassiter gave notice that upon a subsequent day he would introduce a bill for the relief of Willis L. Grandy of Granville county.

Mr. Blythe introduced a bill entitled "an act to amend an act to incorporate the Wilmington Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad.

Read first time and referred to the committee on Internal Improvements.

Mr. Sweet, by unanimous consent introduced a Bill entitled an act to provide for the representation of stock owned by the State and the counties of Carteret, Craven, and Lenoir, in the Atlantic & North Carolina Railroad Company.

On motion of Mr. Sweet the rules were suspended and the bill passed its second reading.

Mr. Mason introduced a bill entitled an "act appointing Judges of the Superior Court Clerks of Superior Court, and Chairmen of the Board of County Commissioners to take the privy examination of *feme coverts* in the conveyance of real estate.

The bill passed first reading and was referred to the Judiciary committee.

Mr. Barrow introduced a bill entitled an "act to repeal an act directing the time and place for selling land in the counties of Halifax, Northampton, Hertford and Martin. Read the first time.

An act entitled "an act in relation to marriage license" was taken up an passed its third and final reading and transmitted to the House of Representatives.

Yeas 37

Barrow, Beasley, Bellamy, Barnes, Brogden, Beeman, Blythe, Colgrove, Cook, Eaves, Etheridge, Epps, Forkner, Hayes, Harrington, Hall, Legg, Lindsay, Lassiter, Long, Love, Moore, of Carteret, Moore, Melchor, Mason, Purdie, Respass, Richardson, Robbins, Smith, Shoffner, Sweet, White, Wynne, Winstead, Wilson. Ayes 37.

Mr. Davis. Nays 1.

The chair announced as committee on enrolled bills, Messrs. Legg, and Colgrove.

A bill entitled an act to elect Inspector for the city of Wilmington was taken up.—Mr. Galloway offered a substitute which together with the original bill was referred to the committee on Municipal corporations.

On motion of Mr. Lassiter it was ordered that the Doorkeeper be instructed to put up in suitable places in the Senate chamber, maps of the State and of the surveys of the State.

On motion of Mr. Long it was ordered that a special committee of 13,—one from each Judicial District—be appointed to fix the time for holding the several Superior Courts of the State.

A resolution of Mr. Love in favor of Mr McLaughlin and on motion laid on the table.

The resolution of Mr. Hyman in relation to the distillation of grain was taken up and referred to the committee on Propositions and Grievances.

A resolution by Mr. Shoffner in reference to the Judiciary committee.

The resolution of Mr. Cook appointing a commissioner on Immigration was taken up. Mr. Cook amended so as to read a committee of five instead of seven, and that the commissioners be instructed to report by bill or otherwise, measures for the encouragement of immigration into the State.—The resolution as amended was adopted.

Leaves of absence was granted Messrs. Jones and Wynne until monday next.

Mr. Sweet moved to adjourn until 10½ o'clock to-morrow.

All motions moved to amend by making it 11 o'clock.

The motion of Mr. Robbins and Mr. Sweet were both lost.

Mr. McLaughlin asked leave to record his vote on the Constitutional amendment.

The Chair ruled that the Senator not being a qualified member on this body at the time of the passage of the Constitutional amendment, he could not be allowed to record his vote.

Mr. Wynne appealed from the decision of the Chair. The Senate sustained the Chair. The Senate on motion adjourned.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THERE will be a Meeting of Abraham Lincoln Council, U. L. A., at Rutherfordton on the 2d Saturday in August. A full attendance is requested.

BY ORDER OF THE COUNCIL.

25-tf.

THERE will be a meeting of the U. L. A., at Mt. Vernon on Friday, the 24th inst.—A full attendance of members solicited.

BY ORDER OF THE COUNCIL.

25-1t.

PAINTS, ROZINE, and DYE STUFFS of all kinds, at H. M. MILLER'S.

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c., for sale by H. M. MILLER.

COMMERCIAL.

Rutherfordton Markets.

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY

J. A. MILLER & CO.,

DEALERS IN

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, &c.,

BACON	18@25
BEEF, nett	5@6
BUTTER	15@20
BEESWAX	25
CANDLES, adamantine	33@40
CASTINGS	8@10
COFFEE	33
CORN	105@110
COTTON	15@18
" CLOTH	16½@25
" YARN	240
EGGS	10
FLOUR, per sack	$6
FODDER, per cwt	80@100
FEATHERS	30@40
FLAX CLOTH	25@40
HIDES, dry	15@16½
IRON	6
JANES, wool	40@45
LARD	18@20
MEAL per bu	1 0
NAILS	10
PEAS	100
POTATOES, Irish	50
" sweet, none in market,	
RAGS	3
RICE	16½@20
ROCK ISLAND CASIMERE	75@1 75
ROPE	25@35
SALT per sack $5.00 per lb	
SUGAR	16½@25
SPTS TURPENTINE, per gal	2 00
TALLOW	15
TEA, per lb	$2 00@$2 50
WHEAT	1 50

Number of Pounds to a Bushel.

Of Wheat	60 Pounds
Of Shelled Corn	56 do
Of Corn on the Cob	70 do
Of Rye	56 do
Of Oats	36 do
Of Barley	40 do
Of Potatoes	60 do
Of Bran	20 do
Of Clover Seed	60 do
Of Timothy Seed	45 do
Of Flax Seed	45 do
Of Hemp Seed	44 do
Of Buckwheat	52 do
Of Blue Grass	54 do
Of Castor Bean	46 do
Of Dried Peaches	33 do
Of Dried Apples	24 do
Of Onions	57 do
Of Salt	50 do

New Advertisements.

PROSPECTUS OF THE LITERARY ENTERPRISE.

THE SUBSCRIBER proposes to Edit a weekly Newspaper in Rutherfordton, N C by the above title, (if sufficiently encouraged) devoted principally to the interests of Agriculture, Horticulture, Internal Improvements, Literature, Morals, Religious Intelligence and General News.

Believing a large number of the reading community, have long felt the want of a good, reliable family Newspaper, measurably free from the tempestuous sea of Politics, filled with matter of a less ephremeral and exciting character and upon other and more durable subjects, has induced the experiment of the ENTERPRISE.

No pains will be spared to make it a useful and agreeable companion in the family circle.—A sufficient amount of Poetry and light reading, original and selected, will be given each week to interest the young folks, while Agriculture, one of the most noble avocations on earth, with the collateral sciences will receive special attention.

The publication will be commenced as soon as a sufficient number of subscribers can be procured to justify it.

TERMS: In Advance.

One copy, one year	$2 00.
One copy, six months	1 00.
One copy, three months	75.

Address

B. H. PADGETT,
Rutherfordton, N. C.

A New Southern Novel.

DOLORES,

A Tale of Disappointments and Distress.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS READY FOR the Press, and will publish early in September, if he can get five hundred subscribers in the State of North Carolina,

DOLORES,

A Southern Peace and War Novel; embracing pictures of Domestic Life in the South and North, before, during, and since the War, with parallels between the People and Society of the two sections; containing battle delineations, glances at New York Flouting-Journalism (or Bohemianism) personalities concerning the leading Metropolitan Newspaper men, and other piquant matter; and comprising these features, as the mere illustration of a narrative, the plot of which has been pronounced to be very intricate in construction and intensely interesting and exciting in development.

☞ Agents wanted in every County of the State, with whom liberal terms will be made.

The book will be handsomely printed, and bound in cloth, and will cover over four hundred and fifty pages, or more, duodecimo.

PRICE:

One Copy..$2 50—Ten Copies..$2 00.

No doubtful subscriptions wanted. The money to be paid immediately before delivery.

The editor bespeaks the co-operation of his friends throughout the State.

BENJAMIN ROBINSON.

Fayetteville, N. C. June 29th, 1868. [25-6t

Agent at Wilmington:—T. D. MEARES, JR.

☞ N. C. papers copying this advertisement will receive two copies of the work.

FRANK LESLIE'S Chimney Corner.

The **Chimney Corner** is undoubtedly the best Family Paper published in the country. Each number contains on an average ten Complete Stories, besides a Serial.

Its other features are not neglected, so as to combine instruction with healthy fiction. Travels, Adventures, Manners, and Customs, as well as the Wonders of Natural History, all combine to add their interest.

The social Essays and Biographies of Self-Made Men will be retained, and Portraits and Biographies given of the most distinguished American Women.

Especial care is given to the Juvenile Department, and well selected Fashions, are given from time to time.

The CHIMNEY CORNER has made itself, and will ever be the best family paper published in this or any other country.

Terms:

TEN CENTS EACH NUMBER.

One copy, three months	$1,00
One copy, six months	2,00
One copy, one year	4,00

CLUB RATES:

Two copies, one year, to one address, in one wrapper	$7,50
Four copies, one year, to one address, in one wrapper	15,00
Six copies, one year	20,00
One copy of Frank Leslie's Chimney Corner and one of Frank Leslie's Lady's Magazine (the most complete Lady's Book published) for one year	7,00

FRANK LESLIE,
537 Pearl Street, N. Y.

RUTHERFORDTON.

F. D. WOOD,

Silversmith and Jeweller. Silversmith and Jeweller.

Silversmith and Jeweller,

Boehler's Old Stand,

Rutherfordton, N. C.

IS PREPARED TO DO ANY KIND OF work in his line on the shortest notice. Repairing Watches, Clocks, &c.

☞ **Terms**—*strictly cash.*

je 2-tf. 18

DR. B. H. PADGETT,

RESIDENT DENTIST,

RUTHERFORDTON, N C

CONTINUES THE PRACTICE OF HIS Profession in all its branches, and upon the latest improved plans.

TERMS, *strictly cash.*

je 2—tf. 18

R. M. ROBINSON,

FASHIONABLE

TAILOR.

(EAVES' BUILDING—UP STAIRS)

RESPECTFULLY announces to his friends and the public generally that he has returned to Rutherfordton, and is prepared to carry on the

Tailoring Business

in all its various branches, in the neatest and most

FASHIONABLE STYLE.

Thankful for past favors he would ask for a continuance of the same

TERMS—Cash or Country Produce.

DR. J. W. HARRIS,

WILL GIVE PROMPT ATTENTION to all Professional calls, and hopes to merit a continuance of his long established practice.

☞ Has constantly on hand a fine supply of PURE DRUGS at his office in Rutherfordton.

je 2—tf. 18

Flour! Flour!!

2000 LBS of FINE FLOUR, as cheap as can be bought elsewhere, for sale by J. A. MILLER & CO.

je 9-tf. 19

NOTICE

ALL PERSONS indebted to the late firm of J. V. WILKERSON & CO., are hereby notified that unless they call and settle their accounts within ten days that the accounts will be placed in the hand of an Officer for collection.

J. V. WILKERSON.

jy. 7-2t. 21

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL HOUSE

WITTKOWSKY & RINTELS,

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Have now in store one of the largest stocks of Goods ever brought to this market. It consist in part of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Clothing, &c.

BOOTS and SHOES in large quantities and at the LOWEST cash PRICES.

☞ Country Merchants are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock of Goods. Returning thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed, they promise to do all in their power to give satisfaction to customers.

Millinery and Dress-Making.

A separate department is devoted to Millinery and Dressmaking, where the Ladies can have work done promptly and in the latest styles.

WITTKOWSKY & RINTELS.

Between the two Drug Stores.

jy 14-tf.

SELLING OFF AT COST.

BARGAINS BY

J. BUXBAUM & CO.

Two Doors from Court House.

Charlotte, N. C.

IN order to make a change in our business, we are determined to sell our whole stock, consisting of

DRY GOODS,

CLOTHING

BOOTS, SHOES HATS & CAPS.

YANKEE NOTIONS!

GROCERIES,

AND OTHER ARTICLES

Too Numerous to Mention,

AT AND

BELOW COST.

All those wishing to buy Goods will find that they can buy them CHEAP, as we want to close the stock out by the 1st of August.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS

will find this a rare opportunity to get GOODS CHEAP and they will please take notice and govern themselves according.

jy 14-6m. 24

Saddles.

A LOT OF NICE SADDLES for sale by J. A. MILLER & CO.

je 15,-tf 20

RUTHERFORDTON.

The Star

JOB OFFICE.

WE would respectfully announce to the public that we have one of the most COMPLETE JOB OFFICES in Western North Carolina and can execute with

Neatness and Dispatch,

and at prices to suit the times, any kind of a JOB from the largest

POSTER

to the smallest size

BUSINESS CARD,

We have just ordered from Baltimore a lot of

FINE PAPER

for BLANKS &c., and a lot of

CARDS

for business men.

Merchants and others needing anything of the kind should give us a call as we are sure that with our Office of over

FIFTY VARIETIES

OF

PLAIN & FANCY

TYPE

we can suit their varied tastes.

BLANKS! BLANKS!

We shall keep on hand or will print to order any and every kind of

LEGAL BLANKS,

and shall be pleased to receive orders from the adjoining Counties for any Blanks needed.

J. B. CARPENTER & CO.

NEW GOODS!!

NEW GOODS.

JAS. A. MILLER & CO.,

BEG leave to say to their friends and the public generally that they have just received

From Baltimore,

a large and varied stock of

DRY GOODS,

such as Mens' wear, Ladies' Dress Goods, &c, &c.

BOOTS and SHOES,

HATS and CAPS

HARDWARE, GROCERIES,

CONFECTIONERIES, and in fact everything usually found in a

RETAIL STORE.

Give us a call and we will be pleased to show you our GOODS and tell you our prices which we are confident will give satisfaction.

ALL KINDS OF COUNTRY PRODUCE taken in exchange for Goods.

je 2.-tf. 18

NEW YORK CITY.

BOOK CANVASSERS

WANTED

FOR

HANDWRITING OF GOD.

50,000 Copies Sold Within a Year!

This Book is doing more to confirm faith in the Word of God, refute Scepticism, and establish the Kingdom of Christ, than any other work published.

It is the best subscription book before the Christian world. Good Agents take from fifteen to twenty-five names a day. The people are eager for the book.

We offer better inducements to Agents and Subscribers than any other Publishers.

A copy given to Pastors. For conditions, address

J. W. GOODSPEED & CO.,
37 Park Row, New York.
And 148 Lake St., Chicago, Ill.

2s-3m. [A.A.A.] 21

THE GREAT

MUSICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

481—Broadway—481.

CHARLES M. TREMAINE,

Successor to Horace Waters in the Musical Department,

Publisher and Dealer in

Sheet Music and Music Books.

One of the largest stocks of Music Merchandise in the United States: the best Italian and German Strings, Musical Instruments, &c., wholesale and retail. New Music issued daily. Teachers, Seminaries, Schools, and the Trade liberally dealt with, and all orders promptly attended to.

The following are some of the latest issues:

Champagne Charlie, Song and Galop, each, 30c.
Day by Day, Song, William R. Dempster, 40c.
Soldier's Prayer, Bass Song, by Dunbar, 35c.

INSTRUMENTAL.

Marmora Edition, Willie Pape, 80c
Lightning Polka, A. H. Pease, 50c

Also New Songs, Waltzes, Polkas, &c., from the new comic opera, "La Belle Helene."

2s-3m. [A.A.A.] 21

GRANT & COLFAX

BADGES & MEDALS.

FIFTY DIFFERENT STYLES of ELEGANT CAMPAIGN BADGES, MEDALS and PINS now ready.—AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE—and now is the time to make money. Assorted lot as samples sent, post paid, on receipt of $2 a dozen.

Also, WELL'S ILLUSTRATED HAND BOOK—a complete compendium of the Political History of the country from the original formation of the Government to the present time, an invaluable book for reference, Price.....25cts.

Also, The Peoples' Edition, Lives of GRANT and COLFAX. Price.....25cts.

Also, GRANT AND COLFAX SONGSTER sent free on receipt of price.....15cts.

Also, all the Novelties and everything in the Campaign line.

For the Right Goods at the Right Prices send to Headquarters. Send for descriptive catalogue. Address

B. W. HITHCOCK,
Publisher and Manufacturer of Campaign Goods,
98 Spring Street, New York.

je 30-5t. 22.

AGENTS WANTED,

ALL Agents who propose to sell, and all parties who propose to buy a life of Gen. Grant, should understand, that the PERSONAL HISTORY OF

General Grant,

By ALBERT D. RICHARDSON, Author of *"Field, Dungeon & Escape," & "Beyond the Mississippi,"*

was written with the sanction of the illustrious General, and is the only fully authentic and authorized Biography of him, and will contain a mass of important and interesting matter *no other book has or can obtain*, fac-similes of the *Unconditional Surrender* and other letters and documents from President Lincoln, Generals Grant, Buckner, Lee and others, from originals entrusted to the author, and matters of the highest importance, relating to the civil government since the war, never made public.

25 Full Page Engravings,

and an elegant Steel Plate Engraving and condensed life of

Schuyler Colfax.

The Author is widely known as one of the most truthful as well as brilliant writers. He was with General during most of his Western Campaigns, and as a Journalist writing from *"Headquarters in the Field"* was one of his earliest supporters. He writes from personal observation and from material gathered from channels opened to him by

GEN. GRANT

and his friends. Its contents will prove its superiority over all others. Don't sell or buy an inferior work. Look at this first.

Complete 1st of June and will contain engravings of the Chicago Convention. Circulars sent and highest commissions paid. Address.

AMERICAN PUBLISHING CO.,
Hartford, Ct.

je. 30.-4t. 22.

Watchmakers and Jewellers,

150 Bowery, New York.

Agents for the AMERICAN WATCH CO., and first class SWISS and ENGLISH WATCHES. Diamonds bought and sold. Silver Ware in great variety. Plated ware of our own manufacture. Fine Jewelry of every description. Articles sent to all parts of the country free of expense.

The Best Silver Watch in the Country for $30.

SILVER AMERICAN WATCHES,
$40, $45, $50, $60, $85.
LADIES' GOLD SWISS WATCHES,
$55, $70, $90, $100, $140.
GENTS' GOLD WATCHES, $85 to $200.

2s-1y. [A.A.A.] 21

ARTHUR'S HOME MAGAZINE

EDITED BY T. S. ARTHUR

AND

VIRGINIA F. TOWNSEND.

A new serial by Miss V. F. Townsend, entitled "THE HOLLANDS," will be commenced in the January number Also, a new series of Temperance Stories by the author of "TEN NIGHTS IN A BAR ROOM." The first of these Temperance Stories, called "THE SON OF MY FRIEND," will open the January number.

TERMS: $2 a year in advance. 3 copies for $5. 4 copies for $6. 8 copies and one to getter up of club, $12. 15 copies and one to getter up of club, $20.

Children's Hour and Home Magazine $2 50. a year, Godey's Lady's Book and Home Magazine, $4 a year.

☞ *Specimen Numbers 15 cents.* Address

T. S. ARTHUR,
809 and 811 Chestnut St. Philadelphia

exception of certain localities, the masses of the citizens of the State will obey the laws. But we must be prepared to command respect for the government. We cherish no spirit of bitterness on account of the fierceness of the opposition against us in the late campaign. We are disposed to attribute this to a general want of information, an ignorance of the provisions of the new Constitution and to the pernicious influence exercised by designing men. But it might be well to state once for all, that the present Constitution of North Carolina must remain in force until amended in accordance with its own provisions. It is made the duty of the Executive to see that the laws are enforced. He will not be remiss in the performance of this duty, and he will have to sustain him a vast majority of all the people of the State and the full power of the Federal Government. Any hope of a change in the present status of affairs before the same shall legally expire, is vain and delusive. Any attempt to inaugurate resistance to the laws, on whatever plan and on whatever pretext will recoil upon the heads of the misguided perpetrator of the crime. It is an ungenerous task to make these allusions on an occasion of rejoicing like the present We would prefer infinitely to say nothing to jar the universal harmony which should prevail to-day; but the fact that there are those who are expecting and hoping for a revolutionary change in the existing condition of things makes it a duty to give this solemn warning. Political opinion will be freer in the future than it ever has been in the past. If gentlemen are so disposed, they may continue to argue that ignorance is better than education, that darkness is more to be desired than light and that slavery is preferable to freedom. The cause of liberty, progress, and civilization is not advanced by suppressing freedom of thought or of speech, and we are not disposed to begin taking lessons from the barbarism of the past.

Let me congratulate you, fellow citizens, upon the brilliant success of the Congressional plan of reconstruction in North Carolina and the restoration of the State to its forfeited relations to the Federal Government. It is owing to your energy and zeal that this restoration has been effected and you have accomplished the work in the face of that most terrific opposition ever arrayed against any political organization. It is unnecessary to speak in detail of the character of this opposition. It is fresh in your memories and it is not probable that it will be soon forgotten. It has been a useful lesson to the Republicans of North-Carolina. The intense bitterness of the contest and the fierce attempts at social ostracism have taught us a proper self respect and we may now be thoroughly on our guard in the future against the savage mode of warfare our political enemies have adopted. The men who vote the open reconstruction ticke in the late election may be depended upon hereafter. They are made of material that will never yield. Every one of them will vote for Grant and Colfax in November. In addition to these, we will gain ten thousand more votes that were not cast for reconstruction by reason of rebel terrorism and the social pressure. Then count ten thousand more votes for the same ticket from men who want peace and who desire to see a stop put to this factious agitation kept up by opposition, and we will swell the majority for the Union here to upward of forty thousand.

Fellow-citizens, the prospect before us is a bright one. We survey a hard fought battle field, where the odds were all against us, and where victory has perched upon our standards, We have one more battle to fight in November and after we shall have won that, there will be repose and peace for the next four years. The enemy we have to meet is broken down and dispirited. He does not step into the arena with as much confidence in his own prowness as he did in April last. His spirit has been somewhat tamed and his plumage has been shorn since that time One more vigorous effort then in November under Gen. Grant, the conqueror of the rebellion, and we will beat the life so entirely out of the copperhead-secession snake that we will not be disturbed by its hissings in North-Carolina for these twenty years to come.

Fellow-Republicans; you have cause to be proud of your record. The State may well be proud of your self-sacrificing patriotism. The names of the delegates to the Constitutional Convention of 1868 will one day be more illustrious than the names of the framers of the original Constitution of the State in 1775. Those men did their duty well and wisely. But the men to-day have performed a noble task.—Long years after the silly passions and prejudices of the present shall have passed away and been forgotten the history of civilization in North-Carolina will date from Constitutional Convention of 1868. And then too shall the names of actors in the stirring scenes of the present time be familiar as household words when the names that now adorn the past annals of the State shall have faded into the twilight of history. You have inaugurated a new era. Hereafter you will insist a strenuously upon the diffusion of knowledge and the fullest and freest expression of thought, as slavery insisted heretofore upon the exclusion of intelligence. Under your fostering care of the fires of thought which have been so long smothered will break out and give light to the people. You have taught the people that the day of potent, grave and reverend seniors is passed and gone forever. Under your direction and leadership, civilization is rapidly leaving this doomed race far in the background and supplying their places with new men, the representatives of inteligence, progress and civilization Under your control, an enlightened spirit of enterprise will be breathed into the State and the varied and bountiful resources with which Providence has blessed us will be made to minister to their full capacity to the wants of our people. The sectional question which has occupied the attention and dwarfed the minds of our statesmen is now put at rest forever, and American politics will take a higher range and a broader sweep and we may go on without hinderance working out that mainfest destiny which has been reserved for this higly favored land. To your exertions, gentlemen, it is owing in a large degree that here in North Carolina freedom in its highest sense has been substituted for slavery, that reason and justice have taken the place of violence and oppression, and that the reign of infidelity and barbarism has giving way to the mild sway of Christianity and civilization. It has been yours, fellow-citizens, to proclaim by your action in the face of the world, that you have faith in God and hope for humanity. That you believe in the real existence of truth and justice. And you have done this by recognizing and putting into practical operation the principles of the holy religion which we profess and of the Declaration of Independence which we revere. This you have been neither ashamed nor afraid to undertake and accomplish, and the American Republic stands before the world to-day in her majesty and beauty the envy and the glory of the nations.

Ninety-two years ago our ancestors emancipated themselves from the thraldom of the British crown. To-day we celebrate their deeds and to-day we celebrate the new emancipation not only of the slave from bondage but of the Southern mind from the shackles of superstition and barbarism. We still have our sunny South with its clear skies and orange blossoms, but its fair soil is no longer polluted by the tread of a slave and it is now indissolubly linked in our great nation which is writing out for the first time the history of human rights and human equality.

Ring out wild bells; ring in the new;
Ring merry bells; ring out the old;
The past is dying; let it die;
Ring out the false, ring in the true.

Ring out a slowly dying cause
And ancient forms of party strife;
Ring in the nobler modes of life
With purer manners, sweeter laws.

Ring out false pride in place and blood,
The civic slander and the spite,
Ring in the love of truth and right
Ring in the common love of good.

Ring out old shapes of foul disease,
Ring out the narrowing lust of gold,
Ring out the thousand wars of old,
Ring in the thousand years of peace.

Ring in the valiant man and free,
The larger heart and kindlier hand,
Ring out the darkness of the land,
Ring in the Christ that is to be.

Legislature of North Carolina

Senate

TUESDAY, July 7th, 1868.

The Senate met at 10 o'clock. The President in the Chair.

Prayer by Rev. Mr. Blythe, Senator from Henderson.

The Journal of yesterday was read and approved.

Mr. Robbins presented the credentials of Mr. John H. McLaughlin, Senator from Iredell

The President asked the Senate if he knew of any reason why he should not be sworn in. If he was banded by any of the reconstruction Acts or the Constitutional Amendment.

Mr. McLaughlin replied "that his constituents had answered that question, and that he could not be interrogated."

On motion of Mr. Rich, the credentials of the Senator from Iredell were referred to the Committee on Investigation.

Mr. Welker introduced a resolution in relation to the erection of a penitentiary. Lies over.

Also, a resolution, admitting the Code Commissioners to the floor of the Senate, when in a committee of the whole. Lies over.

Also, a resolution in relation to the Board of Public Charities. Lies over.

Mr. Hyman and Mr. Moore, of Carteret resolutions in regard to the per diem and mileage of the members of the Legislature.—Lies over.

The following resolution of Mr. Calloway, was taken up, passed and transmitted to the House of Representatives:

Resolved, That a committee of three members of the Senate to be joined by four from the House of Representatives, be appointed to consider report at an early day on the subject of the removal of political disabilities from certain citizens of North-Carolina.

The chair announced the following Committees;

Committee of Propositions and Grievances:—Messrs. S. P. Smith, C. H. Brogden C. Melchor, A. H. Galloway, J. W. Etheridge, L. A. Mason, P. T. Beeman.

Committee on Privileges and Elections:—Messrs. W. H. S. Sweet, P. A. Long, Henry Eppes, O. S. Hayes, J. W. Purdie, James Blythe, J. W. Beasley.

Committee on Claims:—Messrs. J. M. Lindsay, S. J. Forkner, W. L. Love, J. A. Hyman, D. D. Colgrove, J. P. Respass, J. H. Davis.

Committee on the Judiciary:—Messrs. C. S. Winstead, Wm. Barrow, W. M. Robbins, W. H. Sweet, R. W. Lassiter, R. I. Wynne, J. B. Cook.

Committee on Internal Improvements:—Messrs. D J. Rich, R. W. Lassiter, J. B. Eaves, James Blythe, Silas Burns, F. G. Martindale, S. J. Forkner.

Committee on Education and Literary Board:—G. W. Welker, R. W. Lassiter, D D. Colgrove, J. A. Hyman, J. B. Eaves, E. A. White, N. B. Bellamy.

Committee on Banks and Currency:—Messrs. C. H. Brogden, J. S. Harrington, W. M. Robbins, W. L. Love, D. D. Colgrove, P. T. Beeman, E. Legg.

Committee on Corporations:—W. M. Robbins, D. J. Rich, W. A. Moore, of Carteret, Henry Edpes, P. A. Wilson, Lawson Mason, T. M. Shoffner.

Committee on Military Affairs:—Messrs. F G Martindale, J B Eaves, Joshua Barnes C. S Winsted, J M Lindsay, A H Galloway, S P Smith.

Committee on Agriculture:—Messrs. W D Jones, of Wake, J S Harrington, J W Purdie, L D Pall, W B Richardson, W M Moore, of Yancey, J W Beasly.

The following resolution introduced by Mr. Burns, was taken up, adopted, and transmitted to the House:

Resolved, That a Joint committee of two from the Senate, and two from the House of Representatives, be appointed, whose duty it shall be to inquire into and report at as early a day as practicable, the condition of the office of Auditor of Public Accounts, and that said committee, if deemed necessary, may employ such aid as in their Judgment will facilitate the progress of their duties.

The following message were received from the House of Representatives:

A message concurring in the Senate resolution to print the rules of both Houses.

A message referring Senate resolution concerning election frauds in Caswell county, amended by adding, "and all other evidence pertaining to similar cases in the State."

On motion of Mr. Etheridge, the Senate concurred in the House amendment. A message wastransmitted to the House of Representatives, informing that body of the same.

The President appointed Messrs. Galloway, Welker, and Love, as Senate branch of that committee.

Also, Messrs. Burns and Brogden, as Senate branch of the committee on the resolution relative to the office of Auditor of Public Accounts.

A message was received from the House of Representatives, proposing to go at once into an election of an Enrolling Clerk—asking the concurrence of the Senate.

On motion it was ordered that the proposition of the House of Representatives, to proceed to an election for an Enrolling Clerk, be concurred in, and that a message be sent to the House of Representatives, informing that body of the same, and that Messrs. Sweet and Wilson have been appointed by the President of the Senate, as the Senate committee to superintend the election; and that the Senate will proceed to the election upon the return of the messenger.

Mr. Barrow nominated John A. McDonald

A message was sent to the House of Representatives, notifying that body of the same.

The President announced the return of the messenger, and that the Senate would proceed to the election of an Enrolling Clerk.

The following Senators were excused from voting:

Messrs. Robinson, Forkner, Beasley Barnes, Eaves, Smith, Love, Etheridge, Long, Welke, Shoffner Brogden, Wilson, and Eppes.

The following message from the House of Representatives were received;

A message transmitting a Bill, entitled "A bill to change the name of Town Site of Mitchell county."

The bill was read its first time.

A message was received from the House of Representatives, receding from the amendment of the Senate resolution in the relation to the printing of the Governor's Message and other documents—and concurring in the original resolution.

A message transmitting a bill entitled "A bill to provide for the relief of the Sheriffs and their sureties of the State." Read first time.

Mr Barrow introduced a bill for the relief of the Sheriff of Northampton.

The bill was amended so as to include Nash and Wilson counties. Passed first reading.

On motion of Mr. Long, the bill, entitled: "A bill to amend the charter of the Davidson Copper Mining Company," was taken up, and read the second time: and on motion, was referred to the committee of Whole.

On motion of Mr. Moore, of Carteret, the Senate proceeded to elect an Engrossing Clerk.

Mr Moore, of Carteret, nominated Mr. W B. Rich, of Pitt county.

Mr Love, nominated R W Best, late Secretary of State.

The yeas and nays were taken. Senator Rich was excused from voting.

Mr. Rich having received 29 and Mr. Best 6. Mr. Rich was declared elected.

On motion of Mr. Robbins, the rule were suspended to allow him to introduce a bill in relation to marriage licenses.

The bill was read first time.

On motion the rules were suspended—and the bill passed its second reading,

A motion to suspend the rules, and put the bill upon its third and last reading, was lost: and upon the motion of Mr. Jones, of Wake, the bill was referred to the committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Long moved to adjourn to 10½ o'clock to-morrow.

Mr. Blythe moved to amend by saying 4 P. M. this evening. Carried.

The motion was put as amended, and lost.

Mr. Welker moved to adjourn to 10½ to-morrow. Carried.

House of Representative.

TUESDAY, July 7. 1868.

Mr. Seymour, acting as Speaker *pro tem*, called the House to order at 10 o'clock.

Prayer by Rev. Mr. Welker.

A message was read from the Governor, informing the House that he had complied with the joint resolution of the two Houses asking for copies of the Constitution and of the ordinances of the late Convention.

By Mr. Rhodes, a bill entitled an act concerning the settlement of public taxes.

Mr. Abbott suggested that the bill be referred to the committee on Finance. So referred.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

Mr. White's bill for the relief of Sheriffs and the sureties of such as have died, was put upon its third reading.

Mr. Abbott moved to amend by striking out section 1. Carried.

Mr. Abbott moved to amend Section 3, by inserting "that the lines of the State shall not be impaired." Carried.

The bill, as amended, was then adopted.

Mr. Bowman introduced a bill to change the name of the town site in the County of Mitchell, from 'Davis' to 'Bakersville': and moved that the bill be put on its second and third reading, which motion prevailed.

The bill then passed its second and third readings.

Mr. Abbott introduced the following resolution, which was adopted:

"WHEREAS, It being known to some of the members of this body that Rev. Henry Hardie, of this City, has made a tour of this State, and is now engaged in preparing a volume, which shall embody an account of the resources of North-Carolina for the information of the public, especially those at a distance, who contemplate settling here. Therefore.

Resolved, That the Committee on Education be instructed to confer with Mr. Hardie as to the contents of the book looking to its publication, and make such recommendations in regard to it as may seem to them proper."

Mr. Banner, Representative elect, from Watauga, appeared, qualified, and took his seat.

Mr. Durham moved that a message be sent to the Senate proposing to go at once into the Eelection of Enrolling Clerk.

A message was received from the Senate asking the concurrence of the House in a resolution to raise a joint committee of seven on the removal of political disabilities from certain citizens, Messrs. Galloway. Walker and Love constituting the Senate branch of that committee.

On motion of Mr. Sinclair, the House concurred.

The Speaker appointed as the House branch, Messrs. Graham, Sinclair, Foster and Sykes.

The Senate, by message, also asked the concurrence of the House in a resolution to raise a joint committee of five—two on the part of the Senate, and three on the part of the House—whose duty it shall be to inquire at an early day into the condition of the accounts, &c., of the Auditor of Public Accounts, and report.

On motion of Mr. Estes, the House concurred, and the Senate was ordered to be so notified.

Senate branch of the committee consists of Messrs. Burns and Brogden: and the House branch, Messrs. Estes, Davis, of Carteret, and Blair.

Received a message from the Senate, concurring in the proposition of the House to go immediately into the election of Enrolling Clerk, and nominating for that office Mr. John A. McDonald, of Chatham.

Mr. Durham nominated Mr. John Syme, of Wake, and the Senate was ordered to be so notified.

Messrs. Vest and Harris, of Franklin, were appointed to superintend the election.

The following is the vote in the House:

For Mr. McDonald—Messrs. Abbott, Ames, Bowman, Barnett, Burns, Banner, Carson, Candler, Clayton, of Chowan, Crawford, Cawthorn, Dixon, Downing, Ellington, Estes, Franklin, Forkner, Gahagan, Gunter, Gilbert, Graham, Hutchings, Harris, of Franklin, Harris, of Wake, Hoffman, Hinnant, Ingram, Justice, of Henderson, Justice, of Rutherford, Jarvis, Kinney, Kelly, of Moore, Long, of Chatham, Long, of Richmond, Leary, May, Morris, McCanless. Moring. Peck, Pou, Price, Parker, Procter, Parson, Robbins, Ragland, Reynolds, Rhodes, Smith, of Martin, Stilley, Simmons, Seymour, Stevens, Sweet, Snipes, Sykes, Sinclair, Short, Siegrist, Stanton, Vestal, Vest, Wilson, Williamson, Wilkie, Wiswall and White—69.

For Mr. Syme—Messrs. Argo, Armstrong, Boddie, Clayton, of Transylvania, Durham, Ellis, Ferebee, Gatling, Gibson, Hodnett, High, Humphries, Hawkins, Moore, Proffitt, Robinson, Smith, of Alleghany, Shaver, Thompson and Williams—20.

Mr. Vest reported that Mr. McDonald received in the Senate 23, and in the House 69—total 92. Mr. Syme received none in the Senate, and 20 in the House.

Mr. McDonald was declared duly elected.

Mr. Seymour moved to go into the election of engrossing clerk, placing in nomination Mr. James E. O'Hara. Carried.

Mr. Stanton nominated Mr. R. W. Best.

Mr. Vest nominated Mr. T. T. Best,

The following is the ballot:

For Mr. O'Hara—Messrs. Abbott, Ames, Clayton, of Chowan, Cawthorn, Downing, Ellington, Franklin, Forkner, Gahagan, Gunter, Graham, Hutchings, Harris, of Wake, Hodgin, Ingram, Justice, of Henderson, Justice, of Rutherford, Kinney, Long, of Richmond, Laflin, Mayo, Morrill, Morris, Mendenhall, Moring, Peck, Pou, Price, Parker, Proctor, Parson, Robbins, Renfrow, Reynolds, Rhodes, Smith, of Martin, Stilley, Simmons, Seymour, Stevens, Snipes, Sykes, Short, Siegrist, Wilson, Wilkie, Wiswall and White—49.

For R. W. Best—Messrs. Argo, Armstrong, Boddie, Clayton, of Transylvania, Davis, Durham, Ellis, Ferebee, Gatling, Gibson, Greene, Hodnett, High, Humphires, Hawkins, Jarvis, Kelly, of Davie, Kelly, of Moore, Moore, Proffitt, Robinson, Smith, of Alleghany, Shaver, Stanton, Thompson, and Williams—26.

For T. T. Best—Messrs. Banner, Carson, Gilbert, Hoffman, Long, of Chatham, Leary, McCanless, Ragland, Vest Williamson—11.

Mr. O'Hara was declared. elected

The Senate, by message, informed the House of the concurrence by that body in the House amendment to the resolution in relation to contested elections,

Mr. Bowman introduced a resolution in relation to public schools and asked its reference to the committee on education.—So referred.

Mr. Abbott moved that hereafter the House meet at 11 o'clock. A. M.

Mr. Justice, of Henderson, moved to amend by inserting 10½ o'clock, which being accepted by Mr. Abbott, the motion was put and carried.

On motion of Mr. Laflin, the House adjourned until 4 o'clock, P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Speaker called the House to order at 4 o'clock.

By Mr. Morris—a resolution in favor of W. M. Hardy, Ordered to lie over.

The unfinished business, being the consideration of the report of the committee on rules, was taken up, and the report read.

The Speaker ordered the rules to be read *seriatim*.

Mr. Sweet moved to amend rule 6 by striking out the words "the Speaker shall examine and correct the journal before it is read." Lost.

Mr. Durham moved to amend rule 21, by striking out "in" in line 1 and insert the words "within the bar of." Accepted by the chairman of the committee.

Mr. Durham moved to amend rule 38 by striking out in line 2 the words "or suspended," and place the word "or" before "altered." Accepted.

Mr. White moved to amend rule 89, by adding the words, "except the Quakers." Carried.

Mr. Durham moved to amend by striking out rule 40, which embraces "the previous question."

This motion elicted some discussion, participated in by Messrs. Durham, Pou and Argo in favor of striking out, and by Messrs. Abbott and Estes in opposition thereto

The motion to strike out did not prevail.

Mr. Durham moved to amend rule 40 by adding the following proviso, which was accepted:

"*Provided*, That no one shall move the previous question except the chairman of a committee, whose report is under consideration, the mover of a resolution or bill, or the author of a minority report."

Mr. Argo moved to amend by striking out in line 3 the words "all amendments or," an insert after "debts" the words "on said questions." Lost.

No other amendment being offered, the question recurred on the adoption of the report as amended, which question being put was decided in the affirmative.

Mr Justice, of Henderson, gave notice that to-morrow he would introduce a bill instructing the Judges of the Several Superior Courts to examine applicants for license to practice law, and grant license to all persons they deem qualified.

On motion, the House adjourned until to-morrow morning 10½ o'clock.

DIRECTORY.

State Officers.

WILLIAM W. HOLDEN—*Governor.*
TOD R. CALDWELL—*Lieut.-Governor.*
H. J. MENNINGER—*Secretary of State.*
DAVID A. JENKINS—*Treasurer.*
HENDERSON ADAMS—*Auditor.*
CEBERN L. HARRIS—*Sup. Pub. Works.*
SAMUEL S. ASHLEY—*Sup. Pub. Inst'n.*
WILLIAM M. COLEMAN—*Attor.-General.*

Town Officers.

J. M. JUSTICE—Mayor.
J. V. WILKERSON, F. D. WOOD, R. W. LOGAN, J. K. DECK, } Commissioners
A. MOONEY—Marshall.
J. B. CARPENTER—Clerk.

Rutherford County Officers,

(Elected under the New Constitution,)

MARTIN WALKER,—*Sheriff.*
A. P. HOLLIFIELD,—*Coroner.*
J. B. CARPENTER.—*Co'Clk Superior Court.*
ELI MCARTHUR.—*Treasurer.*
R. J. WILLIAMS.—*Register of Deeds.*
A. J. SCOGGIN.—*Surveyor.*
J. M. ALLEN, R. W. ANDREWS, JOS. TAYLOR, C. J. SPARKS, H. H. HOPPER. } *Commissioners.*

Polk County Officers.

(Elected under the New Constitution.)

N. B HAMPTON—*Sheriff.*
JACKSON DALTON—*Coroner.*
R. S. ABRAMS—*County C'Clk Superior Court.*
J. A. THORN—*Register of Deeds.*
J. W. HAMPTON, SR.—*Treasurer.*
J. M. HAMMILTON—*Surveyor.*
J. F. RAINS, BERRY THOMPSON, G. B. ARLEDGE, JOHN GIBBS, MILES PADGETT. } *Commissioners.*

McDowell County Officers.

J. J. BRADLEY—*Sheriff.*
D. W. JIMMERSON—*Coroner.*
J. H. DUNCAN—*Treasurer.*
D. O. H. W. GILLESPIE—*Co Clk Sup Court.*
JOSIAH WISEMAN—*Surveyor.*
JOHN ROSS, JAMES LEDBETTER, J. W. MCCALL, J. J. FALKNER, J. C EVANS. } *Commissioners.*

Mail Arrangements.

Cherryville Mail—arrives Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 12 m.
Leaves for Cherryville the same days at 1 p. m
Asheville Mail—arrives Mondays and Fridays at 6 p. m.
Leaves, for Asheville, Tuesdays and Saturdays at 6 a. m.
Greenville Mail—arrives Saturdays at 7 p. m.
Leaves Thursdays at 6 a. m.
Columbus Mail—arrives Tuesdays at 7 p. m.
Leaves Tuesdays at 6 a. m.
Morganton Mail—arrives Saturdays at 7 p. m.
Leaves Fridays at 6 a. m.
County Mail——arrives Thursdays at 12 m.
Leaves same day at 1 p. m.
Marion Mail——arrives Tuesdays and Fridays at 6 p. m
Leaves Wednesdays and Saturdays at 6 a. m.

THE WORKING FARMER.

1868-'69—VOLS. 20 and 21

The Best Agricultural and Family Paper,

And a Fifty Cent Prize for $1 50.

THE WORKING FARMER will be sent to subscribers for $1 50 per annum, in advance; and to the person remitting us the money we will send a Concord Grape Vine (the Vine which took the Greeley Prize of $100 at the last Fair of the American Institute) worth fifty cents.—THE WORKING FARMER is a double octavo of twenty-four pages, price $1 50 per annum, and is written for by the best Agriculturists in the country. Among its regular contributors are: S. Edward Todd, J. Payn Lowe, P. T. Quinn Mrs. M. E. Dodge, Mrs. e J. E. McConaughey, I J. Simonson, William H. White, Mrs. Laura Lymap.

A USEFUL JOURNAL.—We notice among our exchanges the *Working Farmer*, a monthly agricultural journal, published by Wm. L. Allison & Co., New York. As a clear exponent of the principles of scientific farming, this paper is one of the best we have ever seen. We feel convinced that this paper, by its eminent practicability, will give just the information that farmers need.—*N. Y. Citizen.*

MAGNIFIGENT SEWING MACHINE

PREMIUM,

In addition to our ordinary Premiums we make the following special offer:

For Thirty-six (36) New Subscribers forwarded to us at the rate of $1 50 per annum, or for Seventy two (72) Subscribers, at our advance Club rate ($1 per year) we will present a Grover & Baker, Wheeler & Wilson, or Wilcox & Gibbs' Family Sewing-Machine, complete, with Hemmer, $55.

We will also also give one of the above Machines for Eighteen (18) subscribers, two years at $3 each, or in case the number is not obtained the deficiency in money may be made up by the taker of the premium, without the papers. The papers will be sent in packages to one address, or to each subscriber's name and post office.

The Working Farmer and Young America &c.,

We will send the *Working Farmer* and Demorest's *Young America*, one year to every subscriber who remits us Two Dollars. For Three Dollars we will send the *Working Farmer* and Demorest's *Monthly Magazine* for one year. Our club rates with other publications are also very liberal The Grape Vine premium will be sent, as above, to each subscriber. For circulars and specimens containing premium lists, address

WM. L. ALLISON & CO.,
Nos. 167 Broadway and 58 Cortlandt St. N. Y.
American Advertising Agency, General Agents
No. 37 Park Row, N. Y.
6s 3t. (A.A.A.) 21

NEW YORK CITY.

THE NATIONAL FREEMASON.

An Illustrated Weekly.

Is the leading Masonic paper of the United States; circulating over the entire country, and in London, Paris and in other foreign parts.

The WEEKLY embraces sixteen pages: each number containing the Life and embellishment with Portrait of some distinguished Mason.

It contains
SKETCHES,
POETRY,
STORIES,
DISQUISITIONS,
FAMILY ARTICLES,
NEWS,
JURISPRUDENCE,
And REPLIES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

It combines the talent of the ORDER in its columns, and as a MASONIC and SELECT FAMILY JOURNAL has no competitor. Address
DR. MCMURPY,
NATIONAL FREEMASON,
P. O. Box 5093, New York City.

TERMS.

$4 per annum in advance: $2 a half year; single copies, 10 cent.

CLUB RATES.

5 copies, $17; 10 copies $35; 15 copies, $47 50; 20 copies $60: Clergymen, $3.

PREMIUMS TO CLUBS.

Parlor and Large Organs and Melodeons,

For 50 subscribers, at $4, each, an organ of any New York manufacturer, worth $50: for 75 at $4, worth $75; for 100 at $4, worth $100; for 125 at $4, worth $125; for 150 at $4, worth $150; 175 at $4, worth $175,

Sewing Machine for a Wife or Widow.

For 50 subscribers at $4 each we will give a Sewing Machine worth $50; for 65 subscribers, $65; for 70 subscribers, $70; for 100 subscribers full cabinet, walnut or mahogany, Hemmer and Feller, silver plated, $100,

Books.

For 5 subscribers at $4, Oliver's Landmarks, 2 vols., octavo, $5; for 3 subscribers, Oliver's Dictionary and Cyclopedia of Freemasonry, $3; for 2, Revelations of a Square, $1,50; for 15, Oliver's Works, 10 vols., $15: In this proportion for any Masonic work in the New York market.

Regalia.

For 70, at $4 each, 10 Velvet Collars, properly trimmed, for either Lodge or Chapter, worth $50: for 45 subscribers, 10 Masonic Ribbon Collars and 10 Lodge Jewels, heavily plated, engraved in some style as pure silver, worth $45; for 30 subscribers, 10 Lodge Jewels, heavily plated, worth $30; for 40 subscribers, 10 Officers' Aprons, stamped in gold, with Jewel of office, trimmed with silk, $50; for 6 subscribers, 1 M. Mason Dress Apron, ornamented with Masonic devices in blue and gold, with silver Masonic tassels, worth $6: for 12 subscribers, a Gold Pen; for 10 subscribers, a Gold Watch and Chain, for lady or gentleman.

We will deliver the articles at our rooms, 422 Broome Street, second story, or send the books by mail, stamps having been furnished. If the article is to be boxed, the expense must be prepaid by the person sending for it.

NOTICES.

[*Independent, Vt.*]
An unsurpassed journal.

[*Humming Bird, Ind.*]
A most excellent weekly.

[*Ohio Sentinel.*]
The best Masonic paper published.

[*Countryman, Texas.*]
We recommend it with confidence.

[*Union of Missouri.*]
The best paper we have ever seen.

[*N. Y. Evening Post.*]
It is indispensable to the craftsman.

[*Dunkirk Union.*]
The ablest and best Masonic paper,

[*Old Commonwealth, Va.*]
The best publication of this country.

[*Advertiser, Va.*]
Worthy the patronage of every body.

[*Intelligencer, S. C.*]
It is a neat and able Masonic Journal.

[*Shenandoah Herald.*]
It is the best publication we have seen.

[*North Sumpter News, Ala.*]
A deeply interesting paper for everybody.

[*New Brunswick Courier.*]
There is no better publication in America.

[*Gazette, New Hampshire.*]
By far the best Masonic paper ever published.

[*Palladium, Ind.*]
Certainly one of the best papers in the country.

[*Western Home Journal, Kansas.*]
The acknowledged Masonic paper of the country.

[*The World, of Paris.*]
It is the best American Weekly that crosses the Atlantic.

[*The Mirror, of London.*]
It is the cheapest and best paper of the kind in the world.

[*Eastern Journal, Me.*]
The best established Masonic Journal in the United States.

[*Pennsylvania Sentinel.*]
Very handsome Journal of a high literary character.

[*Massachusetts Standard.*]
It is a first class paper for the fraternity and family.

[*Alabama Herald.*]
The National Freemason is excelled by no paper in New York City.

[*Enquirer, of Connecticut.*]
The National Freemason is the *largest and best* Masonic journal in the country.

[*Eastern Star, Me.*]
The best Masonic publication in America—this is saying a *great deal*—yet not too *much.*

[*Expounder, Mich.*]
Every page shows the skill of the workmen how devote time to its classical and learned pages

[*Netherland. Orient. Van Utrecht.*]
The National Freemason is edited with rare ability—the ablest work on Masonry in the world.

[*Union, Maine.*]
The National Freemason ought to be taken, read and treasured by every member of the fraternity.

[*Advocate, Alabama.*]
An interesting publication of great interest and much general and miscellaneous news. Not given to politics.

[*Israelite, Cincinnati, O.*]
Masonic Israelites should not fail to subscribe for the National Freemason. It is studded with excellent information.

[*New York Review.*]
The most comprehensive and Catholic of publication—an excellent family paper, from which everything objectionable is excluded,

[*Keystone, N. C.*]
At last we have one good paper in the United States devoted to Freemasonry. Just such a Journal as we have long wished to see, and such as has been needed—charming in every respect.

[*Union Sentinel. Kansas.*]
Although emphatically a masonic journal, yet the studying and the thoughtful seeker after knowledge, who is not a Freemason, will find in it much to profit and interest.
1m. (A.A.A.) 21

NEW YORK CITY.

GOODSPEED'S GOLDEN PENS.

CELEBRATED FOR THEIR FLEXIBILITY, DURABILITY, SMOOTHNESS OF EXECUTION, ANTI-CORROSIVENESS, ECONOMY AND GENERAL ADAPTATION TO THE WANTS OF ALL WRITERS,

SUPERIOR TO STEEL PENS, AND ADMITTED BY ALL WHO HAVE USED THEM TO BE

The Pens that Invariably Give Satisfaction!

For every style of Writing they are equally well adapted, one of the sizes made by us being suited to any hand that can hold a pen. A single trial of these pens will convince any one of their superiority; and a continued use of them will establish as a fixed fact in every mind that they are, without a single exception, the very best pens that can be obtained.

They are put up in neat slide boxes, each containing Twelve Pens. Price, 25 Cents a Box.

No. 1, for general use, suited to all kinds of Business Writing. No 2, Medium Round Points, No. 3, Extra Fine Points, for Ladies, Schools, and choice Penmanship.

TRAVELING AGENTS WANTED everywhere to sell these Pens; also, Booksellers, Stationers, and Merchants generally.

Price $2 00 per Gross of one dozen boxes; one box assorted samples sent by mail, post paid, for 25 Cents, Liberal Discount to Agents and the Trade.

☞ The "GOLDEN PENS" will last from thrice to five times longer than the best Steel Pens, hence they are the Cheapest Pens in the Market.

We have Agents making $100 a month selling these Pens. For samples and circulars address,

GOODSPEED & CO.,
37 Park Row, New York.
And 148 Lake St., Chicago, Ill.
4s-3m. [A.A.A.] 21

THE CHURCH UNION.

"The Freest Organ of Thought in the World."

The Largest Religious Paper in the World, averaging Nine Columns of Reading Matter each Week more than any other competitor.

It aims to *lead* public opinion upon all subjects, and to *represent or echo* the sentiments of no party or sect. Edited by seven editors, from seven different denominations, whose names are not known even to each other.

Terms, per Year $1 50
Terms to Agents (for each subscriber) .. 1 00

PREMIUMS

A SEWING-MACHINE worth $55, for 25 subscribers and $62 50. Agents may choose their Machines.

WEBSTER'S DICTIONARY, for $25 and 10 names.

"ECCE ECCLESIA" for 2 names.

A GOLD WATCH, American Watch Co, worth $125, for 85 names. Silver Watch for 20 names, Silver Watch for 15 names.

10 BOTTLES WOODWORTH'S VIOLET INK, for 10 Subscribers and $25.

The CHURCH UNION is the only paper that publishes **Henry Ward Beecher's Sermons,** which it does each week, publishing the morning or even ng Sermon of the Sunday preceding.

Send for a specimen copy, enclosing 10 cents. Address
HENRY E. CHILD, Publisher.
9 Beekman S reet, New York City.
4s-3m. (A.A.A.) 21

NEW YORK CITY.

BELLS

FOR
CHURCHES, SCHOOLS, FARMS, PLANTATIONS, FACTORIES, ETC.

AT PRICES WITHIN THE REACH OF ALL.

SAMUEL S. DAVIS.

SUCCESSOR TO DAVIS & TOULMIN,
38 DEY ST., N. Y.

AMALGAM BELLS.

The best and cheapest ever manufactured, costing only 20 cents per lb, warranted. Their use throughout the United States, Canadas, Mexico, South America, &c., for the past thirteen years has proved them to combine the valuable qualities of TONE and DURABILITY, experience has shown they are not affected by cold or hot climates Old Bell Metal taken in exchange or bought for cash.

Send for Descriptive Circular to the manufacturers,
SAMUEL S. DAVIS,
Successor to DAVIS & TOULMIN.
38 DEY ST., New York.

The following are among the many testimonials received:

BELTON, Bell Co., Texas, Dec. 10, 1867

Messrs. Davis & Toulmin: Gentlemen—The splendid Amalgam Bell we purchased of you last Spring is in use every day. The "Belton Academy" Bell weighs 400 pounds, and has been heard four miles. It gives general satisfaction.

Yours truly,
MILLER & CHAMBERLAIN.

BUENA VISTA, S. C., March 14, 1867.

Messrs. Davis & Toulmin; Dear Sirs—The "Amalgam Bell" bought of your Firm has been in use over three months, and we are greatly pleased with it, Yours respectfully,
LESTER & BROTHERS.
4s-1y. (A.A.A.) 21

THE MODEL
Parlor Magazine of America
DEMOREST'S MONTHLY.

Presenting a rare and beautiful combination of Art and Literature, including magnificent Engravings, Original Stories and Poems, by the best writers. New and Popular Music, Model Cottages, Household Matters, the latest and most reliable Fashions, elegant Fashion Plates, Braid and Embroidery, useful and valuable full-size Patterns, together with a constant succession of Novelties. A model of Beauty and Artistic Excellence, or as the N. Y. Independent says:—"Universally acknowledged the Model Parlor Magazine of America."

Yearly, $3, to each subscriber, with either of the following premiums: 3 pieces of Music, Initialed Note Paper and Envelopes, package of Superior Needles, Lily of Roseate Bloom for the Complexion, System of Dress Cutting, a package of Pens, or two fine steel Parlor Engravings.—Postage on either premium, 6 cents. Two copies $5 50; Three copies $7 50; Five copies $12. THE MONTHLY and YOUNG AMERICA together $4. Splendid premiums for Clubs, consisting of new and popular Books, Albums, other Magazines, Work Baskets and Boxes, Revolves, Writing Desks, Music Boxes, Dressing Cases, Clothes-Wringers, Webster's Dictionary, Bibles, Sewing Machines, Melodeons, Organs, Pianos, etc., etc. Send for circular or specimen copy of Magazine. Published by
W. JENNINGS DEMOREST,
No. 473 Broadway, N. Y
je 2-tf 18

DEMOREST'S
YOUNG AMERICA.

Brilliant, Sparkling and Entertaining, with extraordinary novelties and attractions.

Charming Stories; Riddles; Rebuses, also beautiful and exciting Toys for girls and boys.

Single copies, 15 cents, mailed free. Yearly $1 50, with a beautiful two-blade Pearl Pocket Knife; a Double Harmonica; a Microscope; a Compass, or Magic Photograph, as a premium. Splendid premiums and very low rates for clubs. Published at No. 473 BROADWAY, N. Y.
je 2-tf 18